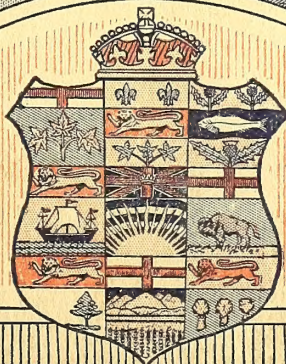


CANADIAN CONGRESS JOURNAL



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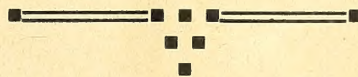
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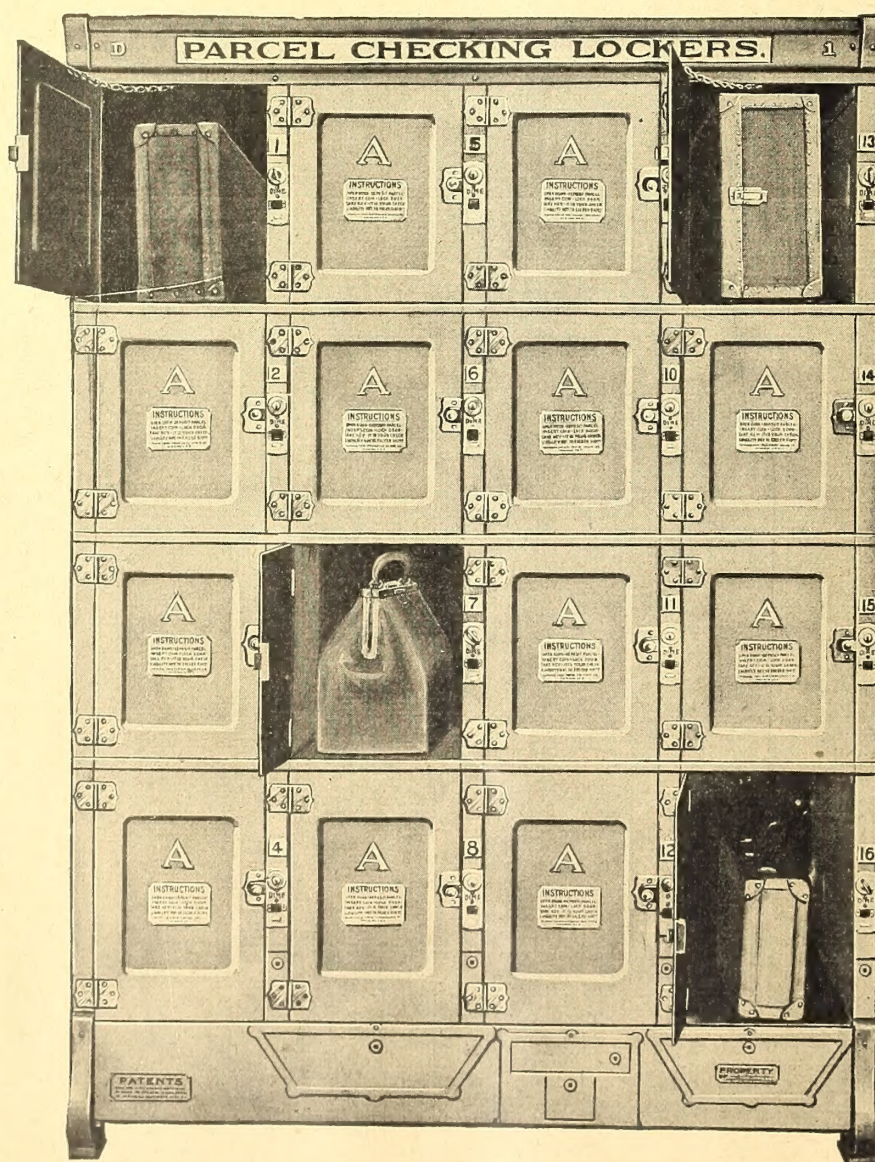
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Protect yourself from being defrauded. Read the following resolution unanimously adopted at the 30th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at St. John, N.B., September 25, 1914, in reference to DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS:

In view of the fact that a number of Convention Souvenir Books have been published in which the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or its officers, thereby impairing the good name of our movement, injuring the interests of our fellow workers and imposing deception upon fair-minded business men; therefore, in order to eliminate this form of deception in the future, this 30th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada resolves:

First—That we shall insist that no body of Organized Labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to hold the convention following shall not directly or indirectly, through its Trades and Labor Council or otherwise, issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Trades and Labor Council in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the convention is to be held.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories or other publications in which the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is used as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

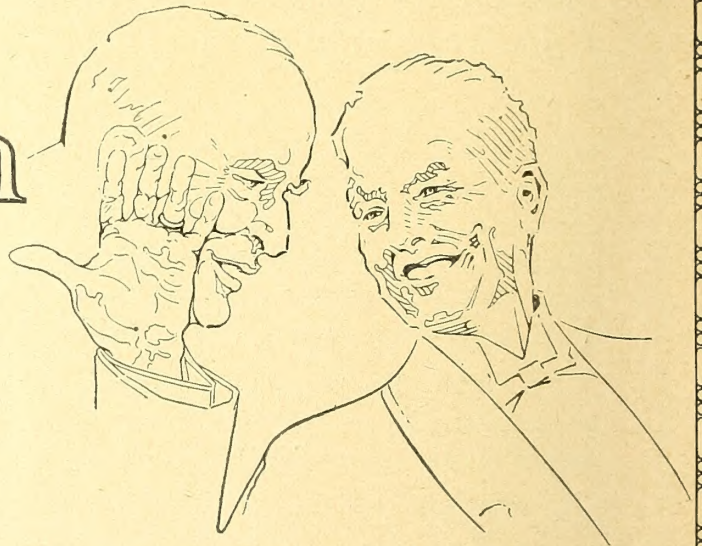
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OCTOBER, 1924

VOL. III., No. 10

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Mayor of London, Ontario



In addressing a welcome to the delegates of the London convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, Mayor Wenige said in part: "I can say without fear or doubt that this convention is more representative of Canadian citizenship than any we have ever welcomed to our city. I feel I am one of you and can talk to you as one of your members because I have been both an employee and an employer; have worked beside some of you and have punched the time clock, and I declare that I am in deep sympathy with your movement." Mayor Wenige, an old-time Trade Unionist, has been a resident of the city of London for upwards of 25 years, being at the present time engaged in business in that city. He served as an alderman for one year and was elected mayor during the year 1923 by a majority of 3 500, being re-elected for the year 1924 by acclamation.



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VOL. III., No. 10



OCTOBER, 1924

General Summary of Fortieth Annual Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Held Recently in London, Ontario

THE fortieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in the Masonic Temple in the City of London, Ontario, from Monday, September 15th, until the evening of Friday, September 19th.

In his opening remarks President Moore stressed the essential Canadianism of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"It has been an all too common belief," he said, "that the Canadian Congress is controlled by a foreign element. Even in the late postal workers' strike this lie was again given publicity and spread abroad. I want to state emphatically that the sole reason and policy of the Congress during the whole forty years of its existence is to further the interests of Canadians.

"As to the matter of control of the policies of the Canadian Trades Congress, and this is another point on which I want to make myself quite clear, we are not prepared to allow anyone whatsoever to influence us in the formation of our policies. We have a very definite programme to continue and to pursue. The aims of

the Congress are for the betterment of the Canadian and we will pursue that aim undisturbed and unfettered by any other party."

President Moore concluded by asking for a careful consideration of all questions and resolutions coming before the convention and urged the delegates to keep the vision of the men in the homes and the towns, in the factories and the workshops foremost in their minds during the coming week.

Monday morning's session was largely given over to the reception of addresses of welcome. These were delivered by President McGuire, of the London Trades and Labor Council; Mayor Wenige, Chief Magistrate of London; Judge Quentin Warner, of the London Juvenile Court; Colonel Ingram, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Frank White, M.P., for London. The addresses were cordial in character and expressive of the good feeling of London citizens towards the delegates assembled.

The credential committee reported having received credentials for 257 delegates. These included Mr. J. T. Brownlie, general president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing the

British Trades Union Congress; Mr. Walter W. Britton, president of the International Metal Polishers' Union, representing the American Federation of Labor, and Miss Mabel Leslie, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America; 44 Canadian representatives of international organizations; 28 representatives from trades and labor councils and 182 representatives from local trades unions. These credentials were all accepted and the delegates seated.

The deliberative work of the convention was referred to the following committees: resolutions, officers' reports, constitution and law, ways and means, rules and order and labels.

The entertainment features provided by the local reception committee were so arranged as to provide that one-half day only was taken from the time of the convention, thus the many important matters referred to the committees were dealt with in an expeditious manner. There had been 66 resolutions submitted to the committee which had been received prior to the twenty-day limit fixed by the constitution, a further twenty-eight being received too late to comply with the constitutional provision. Four of these, however, being of special importance, the delegates decided to accept them and referred them for consideration to the committee. The resolution committee having been in session a day prior to the opening of the convention was enabled to report for the morning session of the first day.

Autonomy and Amalgamation

Among the many resolutions dealt with those dealing with the above-mentioned subjects were productive of the keenest discussion. Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates who attended the Vancouver convention had defeated resolutions similar in character there were a number of delegates who still vigorously contended that the time had arrived for Congress to place itself on record favoring the principle involved. The resolution on Canadian autonomy was submitted by the Edmonton Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen while the Steam and Operating Engineers of the same city were sponsors for the resolution favoring amalgamation. In addition to this there was a resolution which had received the endorsement of ten organizations distributed in different parts of the Dominion, the enacting part of the same being contained in the four resolves which read as follows:

"That to the end that the Congress may be the real centre of trade union power in Canada, that power be given it to increase its per capita levy assessments and accept the affiliation of any bona-fide trade union operating in the Dominion of Canada.

"That each international union, affiliated with the Trades Congress, establish Canadian departments, with well defined power and autonomy, all economic and financial activity to be co-ordinated through duly elected officers at the department head.

"That each department of the American Federation of Labor set up Canadian sections as has been done by the metal trades and the railroad department.

"That Canadian departments of international unions be conceded the sole authority and the initiative, and the right to strike, affiliate with the Canadian Labor Party, and participate in any economic and political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class."

These resolutions were all defeated by substantial majorities, the opinion of the majority of the delegates being that any change in the character of the international organizations should be brought about by those organizations and not through the interference of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is a purely legislative body.

Labor Department and the Eight-Hour Day

Another resolution productive of a prolonged and somewhat heated debate was that submitted by the carpenters of the City of Toronto. This resolution dealt with the re-affirmation of the Congress declaration for the eight-hour day and demanded that the Federal Government bring into effect the findings of the Washington Conference and the International Labor Office. The discussion was precipitated through the action of the resolutions committee who reported in favor of the deletion of a scathing reference to the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, which read as follows:

"Whereas, the Minister of Labor, during the discussion on the eight-hour day in the House of Commons, made certain statements and charges which can only be construed as a libel on labor and are unjustifiable and malicious;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress, expressive of the views and opinions of labor, regard the attitude of the Minister of Labor as one of hostility, notwithstanding his hypocritical declaration of friendship, and of the action of the Federal Government, which can only be regarded as unfriendly and hostile to the ideal that labor has contended for during half a century and which all highly civilized nations are now adopting."

The committee on resolutions favored the deletion of this reference to the Minister of Labor on the ground that the members of the executive council had to approach members of the Cabinet to obtain legislation for the workers, and, therefore, it could not be expected that they would be received favorably if such condemnation were endorsed by the convention. However, the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the delegates was that the Minister of Labor had invited such condemnation by his actions, and the resolution was adopted.

The convention took similar action with reference to a resolution from the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters which charges that the explanations and statements made and issued by the Minister of Labor, with reference to an amendment to the Fair Wage Order-in-Council of the Federal Cabinet were not at all satisfactory to the workers. The delegates were of the opinion that the amendment left the way open for evasion of the provision of the order, and they rejected the recommendation of the resolutions committee in effect that all reference to the Minister of Labor be deleted, the resolution being adopted in its original form.

(Continued on page 12)



TOM MOORE
Re-elected President at London convention.



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International Unity

Two resolutions were submitted on this question, one emanating from the City of Edmonton, the other from Toronto. The resolutions sought to have the executive council use its influence to bring about a re-approachment between the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, and the Red International Trades Unions of Moscow, with a view to presenting a united front. It was urged that the Red International should be accepted as an affiliate of the I.F.T.U., providing they should accept the rules and constitution of the latter body, but this they were not inclined to do up to the present time.

President Moore stated that the leaders of the Red International did not appear to be sincere in their desire for unity, that, having failed to carry out their policy of disruption of the I.F.T.U., they were now seeking to become a part of it, this without changing their mental attitude towards it. It was contended by some delegates that the proposed conference should be held to ascertain if existing differences could be healed and a united front presented. These contentions, however, were not supported or approved of by the majority of the delegates who adopted the report of the resolutions committee which was non-concurrent in the resolutions.

Postal Workers' Strike

A number of resolutions dealing with the question of the postal workers' difficulties were received and discussed, the attitude of the delegates being both sympathetic and loyal to their cause. A strong desire was expressed to help them in every way possible in their efforts to obtain recognition by the federal authorities and the restoration of their former status in the service. The executive council was instructed to assist them in their endeavors to secure the right to enjoy the political freedom accorded to other citizens, the right to use the Industrial Investigation Act in settling their differences and the right to a substantial increase in their wages.

Peaceful Picketing and Injunctions

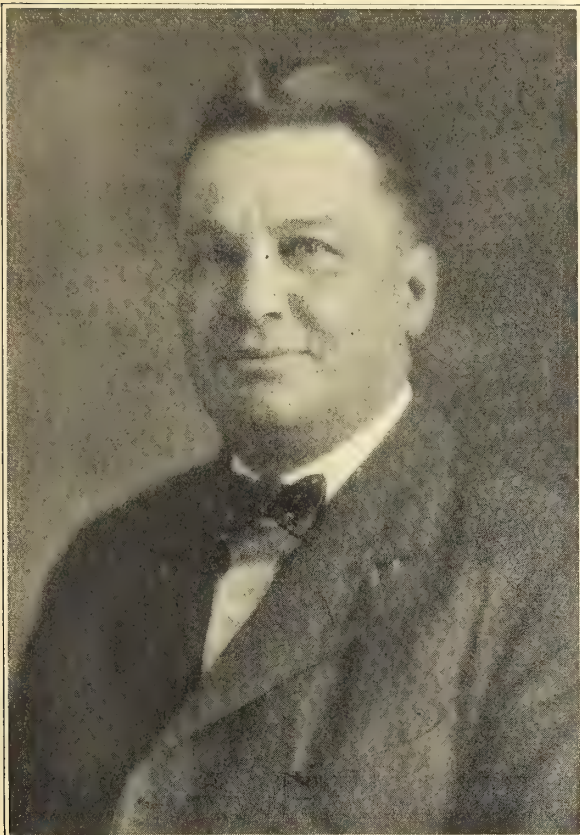
Another question of paramount importance to the workers was brought to the convention through the introduction of resolutions by the Hamilton Local of the moving picture operators. These resolutions called for amendments to the criminal code making peaceful picketing legal and immune from adverse decisions of the judiciary. The convention instructed the executive council to take action in harmony with the resolutions and to supplement this action by urging upon all affiliated trades and labor councils to co-operate in the effort to secure the desired results.

During the sessions many other resolutions of an important nature were discussed and adopted. These covered such subjects as: fair wage policy and conditions of employment; unemployment and employment restrictions; workmen's compensation amendments; health and safety; mothers' allowances; and educational reforms.

The officers' reports which contained a budget of information relative to the activities of the officials during the past year were issued to the delegates in a volume containing some ninety pages. The many subjects dealt with were classified under the following headings:

Legislative Programme for 1924 as Submitted to the Federal Government.
 Legislation Enacted and Legislation Defeated, With General Review of the Session.
 Activities in Co-operation With Affiliations and Advisory Councils.
 International Relationships.
 Progress of the Eight-Hour Day Legislation.
 Congress Journal.

J. T. FOSTER



Re-elected Vice-President at London convention.

Immigration and Emigration.
 International Legislation.
 Old Age Pensions.
 Unemployment.
 Industrial Disputes Act.
 Injunctions and Peaceful Picketing.

Eight-Hour Day

With reference to the enactment of eight-hour day legislation and in accordance with the recommendations of the Washington Conference of the Labor Section of the League of Nations the executive officers recommended as follows:

- a.—That we reiterate our demands for legislation to give immediate effect to the eight-hour day for all Government employees and those engaged on Government works.
- b.—That we urge upon the Dominion Government to insert in fair wage contracts a clause limiting the hours of work to eight in a day.
- c.—That the incoming provincial executive urge their respective legislatures to enact eight-hour day legislation as has already been done by the British Columbia legislature.

- d.—That the Dominion Government be requested to take such steps as will insure the views of organized labor being properly presented to the Supreme Court when dealing with the defining of the jurisdictional rights between the Federal Government and the provinces.

Old Age Pensions

With respect to old age pensions the executive council reported the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government, which are well known. They stated that it would be necessary for incoming provincial executives to urge upon their respective governments the necessity for co-operating to the fullest extent in securing action that will bring into effect this desirable legislation, the whole scheme being contingent upon the co-operation of the provinces with the Federal Government in voting their share of the amount necessary to provide pensions for the aged. It is estimated that the Federal Government's portion of the total yearly expenditure would amount to \$11,860,920.00 as one-half of the total amount required.

Unemployment

The report contained a synopsis of the conference on unemployment, held recently in Ottawa. It showed that the Federal Government had receded from its former position and was now ready to co-operate with the various provincial governments and municipalities in providing relief for those who are out of work and cannot get relief from any other source. It also contained the recommendations that had been submitted to the conference by the representatives of labor in attendance. These recommendations received the ratification and endorsement of the convention.

Immigration and Emigration

The discussion on this section of the officers' reports was both lengthy and interesting, ample opportunity being afforded the delegates to present their opinions and to outline the manner in which this problem affects the different localities. With few exceptions the delegates voiced a strong protest against the encouragement of immigration at a time when unemployment and under-employment was so acute. The executive council was instructed to exert every effort to bring about a changed condition and their activities in circularizing the British Trades Union Congress during the past year was endorsed.

International Relations

The report showed that considerable progress had been made in the enactment of legislation beneficial to labor throughout the different countries of the world. It was contended that ultimately this would have its reflex on this continent, the convention commending and approving of the attitude taken by Congress representatives attending the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

Activities of Provincial Executives

The reports of the provincial executives and the provincial federations of labor were both interesting and encouraging. They demonstrated that, despite the indifference of the Federal Government to the demands of the workers, as expressed at the annual

conventions of the Congress, there was some cause for gratification at the action of some of the provincial legislatures. The review of the progress made, as given in the report of the executive council, indicated the enactment of new legislation and the amendment of existing legislation, closely in harmony with the expressed policies and ideals of the Congress. A summary of this legislation fully denotes the extent to which workers have benefitted by the machinery set up by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Principal among these enactments might be mentioned:

Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act to include groups of workmen, hitherto exempt from the provisions of such measures.

The appointment of a commission in the Province of Quebec to consider the enactment of a new compensation law, more in keeping with the industrial importance of the province and of the same value to the workers as measures in other provinces.

Legislation governing the age limit at which children are permitted to enter industrial life. Thus, in British Columbia, the limit was placed at fifteen years and in Manitoba, eighteen years.

Eight-hour legislation was enacted in the Province of Nova Scotia through an amendment to the Mines Act, providing for a minimum of eight hours at the coal face.

In British Columbia an eight-hour law was enacted, applicable to all industries within the province with the exception of agriculture.

The establishment of the two-platoon system for fire fighters with one day's rest in seven was secured in both British Columbia and Alberta. In the case of Alberta, however, the application of the one day's rest in seven will come into effect only by sanction of a plebiscite vote.

The provinces of Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia passed resolutions formally accepting the draft conventions of the International Labor Office, as follows:

- a.—Concerning employment.
- b.—Fixing the age of admission of children to industry.
- c.—The employment of children during the night.
- d.—Concerning prevention of unemployment and extension of education.

Saskatchewan also included the convention declaring the right of agricultural workers to organize.

Fraternal Greetings

The address of the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor struck a new note that denotes the progress of the movement in the United States. He made special reference to the significance of the breaking away of the American Federation of Labor from the two old political parties by their endorsement of the La Follette presidential ticket. He expressed the opinion that the workers of the United States were rapidly realizing that they required an independent political movement, similar to that established in Great Britain and Canada. He strongly condemned the candidates representing both the old parties and said that labor had nothing to hope from them.

The address of the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress was both inspiring and instructive. He gave an interesting review of

conditions in Europe, laying particular stress on conditions in the British Isles. Referring to the question of international relationships he acclaimed the International Federation of Trades Unions as the most powerful influence in world politics to-day. His reference to immigration was not altogether in accord with the policies of the Congress, however, in that he pleaded that there should be the freest exchange of immigrants and that no barriers should be placed before those who wanted to come to Canada, provided they could be assimilated and properly taken care of.

Miss Mabel Leslie, who carried fraternal greeting from the National Women's Trade Union League of America, made an earnest and eloquent plea for greater interest and activity in the work of organizing women workers. She stated that in her opinion the only way to increase the interest of the delegates at the conventions of the Congress was to elect more women delegates and deplored the practice of making a choice exclusively from male members of the unions, emphasizing that by this pro-

JAMES SIMPSON



Elected Vice-President at London convention.

cedure the women's point of view would be and could be better expressed and more fully understood.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper, which dealt with the question of membership and finance, demonstrated that, notwithstanding the fact that the past year had been marked by considerable industrial depression, little loss, either in membership or finance, had been suffered by the Con-



P. M. DRAPER
Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer at London convention.

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gress. The membership for 1923 was 121,842 while the membership for this year was 117,000, the drop in membership being partly accounted for by delayed payment of per capita which forms the basis for the computation of membership. The total re-

BERT MERSON



Elected Vice-President at London convention.

ceipts from per capita and other sources amounted to \$27,190.30, while the total expenditures were \$24,875.71, leaving a balance to the credit of the Congress of \$2,314.30. This compares very favorably with the report of last year, when the total receipts were \$26,471.97 and expenditures \$22,288.77.

Election of Officers

The election of officers was productive of some keen contests which resulted as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, International Typographical Union; vice-presidents, James Simpson, Toronto, International Typographical Union; John T. Foster, Montreal, International Association of Machinists, and Bert Merson, Toronto, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men; fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, James Marsh, Niagara Falls, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners; fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, John Colbert, London, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men.

Ottawa, Ontario, was unanimously chosen as the convention city for the year 1925.

The Future in Labor Banking

By DUANE SWIFT, *in The Textile Worker*

IN little more than three years twenty-one labor banks have been organized and are now successfully operating in almost as many cities in the United States. Approximately twenty more are in process of organization in various cities where internationals have their headquarters, or where central bodies of some power and magnitude exist. The banks now in operation have total resources of more than \$50,000,000, with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland heading the list with resources of more than \$25,000,000, or almost a million dollars for each month of operation.

In the infancy of the movement and in the midst of such tremendous growth it is difficult to forecast the future of the movement or even accurately sum up its accomplishments. The difficulty is increased by the lack of any parallel in the history of the labor movement in other countries by which we might judge our own progress and accomplishments, since the labor bank is an American institution developing with great rapidity in this country and is in a formative stage in only a few other countries, such as Great Britain. Therefore, in view of these difficulties, any attempt to estimate accurately the future of this movement must necessarily be limited to a consideration of some of the practical services rendered by the labor banks thus far, and from the nature and trend of these services to a forecast based on the possibilities of growth and service under similar conditions in the future.

The labor bank is, in practically all instances, a co-operative institution. Its stock is owned entirely by trade unionists or trade unions and in most cases the stockholders voluntarily limit themselves to a small number of shares, usually three or less. These shares sell as low as \$10 a share and stockholders in practically all instances agree to limit dividends on stock to 10 per cent or less per year. The by-laws of these institutions agree that excess earnings shall be distributed to depositors; which, in effect, makes the depositor a partner in the enterprise and one who benefits directly by its success or failure. As a result of this profit sharing feature depositors in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank have received approximately five per cent. on all time deposits for the period of three years, or since the opening of the bank.

In most labor banks lower commission charges are made on foreign money orders, loans on real estate, etc. These reductions constitute a material saving to the customers of the labor bank. In the case of the loans on real estate the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago in the year 1923 made approximately \$660,000 of small loans on the homes of properties of workers in Chicago, these loans being made at a very much lower commission than is customarily charged by the commercial banks in making similar loans. This type of loan is one of the important functions of the labor banks.

Checking accounts may be opened with reasonably small or, in some cases, one dollar balance requirements. All of these provisions are designed to meet the need of the trade unionist and are in line with the spirit and form of the co-operative organization. Needless to say, the depositor finds a spirit of freedom and tolerance in the labor banks not characterized by his relation with other banks. He feels as much at home in his labor bank as he does in the union hall, and it is not uncommon to hear the usual discussions of the movement taking place on the floor of the banks among individual and small groups.

The labor banks, moreover, are not organized and operating under risks which, in some instances, have been disastrously undertaken by consumers' or producers' co-operatives in the past. Experienced and skilled technicians of liberal and progressive tendency have been engaged to act as executives and direct the operations of the banks. The methods of operation follow the long-established and proven methods of commercial banking. They receive time and demand deposits, make real estate, time and demand loans, do a foreign exchange and steamship business, and invest their resources, where possible, in securities that will directly benefit organized labor or the individual small property owner. In the operation of the labor banks there is, if anything, less risk than in the usual so-called capitalist bank for this reason: The real estate loans of the labor banks are, as has been mentioned, in great measure small loans on workers' properties; no speculative or large issues are underwritten; all loans are on first mortgages; and their bond securities are first class securities of essential industries.

So much, then, for the organization and operation of the labor banks.

There are, aside from the service rendered individual members from the labor banks, certain very definite services which these banks may render to the labor movement which, if rightly used, have the possibility of developing into sources of great strength for the movement. The Norfolk, Virginia case may be cited in order to illustrate the possibilities of utilizing credit to the advantage of unions in controversies. The Mount Vernon Trust & Savings Bank at Washington, D.C., (owned by the International Association of Machinists), soon after opening, loaned \$40,000 to a machine company in Norfolk as operating credits and on condition of title of trust and agreement to hire none but union men in its shops.

At the time of this loan the Iron Masters' Association was waging bitter fight against the Machinists' local at Norfolk, each company fortified by large reserves built up out of the profits of the war period. However, there was one exception, a large company, comparatively new, which had outstanding obligations of \$40,000 due a capitalistic bank in Norfolk. The union had been locked out a short time when this company was forced to break the Iron Masters' ranks and resume opera-

tions by hiring union labor. Its shops, running night and day, were sufficient to feed the union for an extended length of time. Therefore the association threatened the bank in question, using pressure of employer depositors, and they in turn, informed the company that it must cease operations or pay off the obligation due the bank.

This, of course, brought consternation to the ranks of the union. In the course of the discussion at the union headquarters following the report, someone made the suggestion:

If one bank, a capitalist bank, could force an industrial enterprise to suspend by withholding credit, another bank, a trade union bank, could enable the enterprise to operate by supplying credits.

The suggestion was acted upon, the loan was made by the Mt. Vernon Trust & Savings Bank, and the union continued the fight. As a result of this action and using it as a model, very important contracts of great significance have come to the International Association of Machinists. In fact it was this very action which is said to have led to the contract between the International Association of Machinists and the Mexican labor administration by virtue of which Mexico agreed to buy only union made machinery in her large contracts, this machinery to be bought in America from the fair list furnished by the I. A. of M. When it is remembered that this contract was formed at the height of the "open shop" drive, its importance to the machinists international may be appreciated.

Other instances where credit extended to fair or liberal employers by the labor banks has brought favorable action, might be given. Instances might also be cited where credit has been extended to trade unions, to co-operatives, to farmers' organizations, etc. All these instances are thrown into the scales on the side of the movement, instead of against it.

These illustrations serve to give us a perspective from which to view the whole subject of labor banks. A tremendous field of service in undoubtedly before them awaiting their labors. A recent report estimates the savings of the wage earners of this country at more than \$1,000,000,000. The task facing the labor bank now is the direction of all its energies toward the problem of attracting and utilizing this great sum for the benefit of the movement. Add to this the tremendous amounts on deposit in the banks of this country to the credit of international unions and local bodies. And then measure the possibilities of service in just such situations as the case at Norfolk, Virginia. The labor bank, with total resources of \$50,000,000, has made only a very small beginning, but it has proven that it is a safe and serviceable activity for the trade unions to promote, and in its short period of life has rendered valuable service to the movement and to individual members. As this policy of striking at special privilege and offering to the worker every possible advantage is pursued, we may feel safe in saying that the trade unions and members will eventually be persuaded to put their entire financial and moral support back of the labor banks.

And when this is done, and it is well started, the question will still be asked by anti-union forces, "Will labor continue to use its financial power wisely?" I think we may answer, without hesita-

tion, that the funds of labor have been wisely used in the cases we have considered, which cover in general the activities of the labor banks. So long as progressive leaders are chosen to direct the policies, the same results may surely be expected from the future, which means a long step toward the proper use of the power of money and toward democratic control.

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that to whatever extent the actual financial strength of the American labor banking movement is increased by the participation and support of the trade unions, to that same extent is the strength of the reactionary movement against labor weakened. The credit labor now begins to utilize has in large measure been the reserve formerly utilized to defeat her on the economic battlefield. It is only common sense to plead for labor to take charge of her own natural assets and manage them. This, in turn, will mean one more step toward the proper use of the power of money and toward democratic control.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN 1920 AND 1922

Statistics concerning the collective agreements are available for a considerable number of countries (Norway, Sweden, Holland, Czechoslovakia, France, etc.) for the same branches of industry, and for similar concerns and workers. A common feature of these statistics is the decline in the number of collective agreements in the years 1921-22, as compared with the preceding post-war years. As a result of the economic slump expired agreements were not renewed. The limitation of production and unemployment diminished the number of workers covered by the collective agreements, while, thanks to the amalgamation of concerns, the number of collective agreements covering concerns also decreased considerably. This is especially the case with Holland, where the number of collective agreements declined considerably, without any corresponding decrease in the number of persons affected.

In Sweden the number of collective agreements fell from 2,256 in 1920 to 1,772 at the end of 1922; in Norway from 1,029 in 1920 to 393 at the end of 1921; in Czechoslovakia from 1,071 in 1919 to 422 in 1921. In France the number of collective agreements was very small; in 1922 there were only 196 and they covered for the most part only small concerns. Of the 610 collective agreements made in Poland in 1921, 197 refer to agriculture. In Russia, there is not a very large number of collective agreements; this is chiefly due to the concentration in the transport industry, 2 million railway men and transport workers being covered by only 6 collective agreements. In March, 1923, there were 70 general, and 6,723 local collective agreements.

Thought precedes action, but there appears to be an alarming number of people in this world who seem incapable of getting beyond the thought stage.

"Many a time," said Uncle Eben, "de bes' part of de sermon is over after de text has been read."

WORLD IN REVIEW

AUSTRIA—Congress of Miners' International.

Recently the 27th Ordinary Congress of the International Miners' Federation was held at Prague. Smith, the president of the federation, announced the comparative memberships of the constituent unions in this year and in 1922, when the last congress was held. These numbers are as follows: in Czechoslovakia, 116,000 in 1922, and 70,000 now; in Great Britain, 800,000 in 1922, and about the same number today; in France, 100,000 in 1922, and 80,000 today; in Germany, 460,000 in 1922 and 249,000 today; in Hungary, 17,000 in 1922, and 18,500 today; in the United States, 500,000 in 1922, and 600,000 today; in Roumania there were none formerly, and are now 11,500; in Austria, 30,000 in 1922, and 20,000 today; in Yugoslavia, 300 in 1922, and 1,000 today; in Belgium, 98,000 in 1922, and 80,000 today; in Holland, 2,500 in 1922, and 2,000 today; in Luxemburg, formerly 2,000, now none; in Poland, formerly none, today 45,000; in Spain, formerly none, today 15,000. The total number of organized coal-miners has declined from 2,128,800 to 1,972,150.

In addition to discussing numerous questions of a purely technical nature, such as the inspection of mines, social insurance, etc., the congress also considered the question of the anti-war campaign, and passed a resolution declaring that it is the duty of all the affiliated organizations to support the anti-war campaigns organized either by the competent national centre or by the I.F.T.U. The executive was also instructed to study and compile a scheme for future action in case of war.

Smith was re-elected president of the International. It was resolved that there should be no change in the composition of the executive. As the former secretary, Frank Hodges, was, on account of his acceptance of a post in the Government, represented by Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, the question of the secretaryship was also discussed. It was resolved that no permanent secretary should be appointed, but that a resolution proposed by Smith should be adopted, according to which the executive is to deal with the matter and take definite steps towards the election of a permanent secretary. The congress authorized the international committee to call a meeting at Brussels within 3 months, in order to settle definitely the question of the secretaryship.

BELGIUM—Trade Union Discipline.

At the recent trade union congress in Belgium the question of trade union discipline was thoroughly discussed and a resolution, proposed by Mertens, was passed by 324 to 38 votes, 123 delegates refraining from voting. The resolution called upon all the affiliated organizations to take the necessary measures to prevent disruption, and to take drastic

JAMES F. MARSH



Elected at London convention as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

action against any person who, on any pretext whatsoever, tried to disturb the work of the unions.

In view of the fight of the Communist International and its affiliated organizations against the I.F.T.U. it was declared that no member of the Communist party could exercise the functions of a leader. "It is not admissible to entrust members with leading positions who are compelled, in virtue of their membership in the Communist party, to fight the I.F.T.U. and, therefore, the Belgian Federation of Trade Unions. The executive shall be instructed to see that these resolutions are carried into effect."

BULGARIA—Compulsory Labor.

According to a new regulation, recently published in the Bulgarian Official Journal, any municipality which needs

labor for its local work may obtain a minimum of 50 persons from the Compulsory Labor Office, with a maximum which may not exceed the number of persons at work in the municipality in question. Municipalities are bound to pay to the office the wages of the laborers and their foremen in two instalments, the first, before the despatch of the laborers, and the rest after the work is done. They are also required to see to their maintenance, feeding, clothing, etc., according to a scale fixed by the office. The period of service cannot be less than two months, nor more than six months per annum.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Crisis in Communist Trade Unions.

The recent congress at Moscow of the Red International of Labor Unions passed certain resolutions with regard to the Communist Trade Union Movement in Czechoslovakia which may cause serious upheavals among the ranks of Communist trade unionists. The national centre of the Communist trade union movement of Czechoslovakia is known as the "International Pan-Trade Union Federation", which organizes the workers of different trades in different sections." Outside this federation there are also independent Communist unions of building workers, woodworkers, transportworkers and railway men, also the German Communist Textile-Workers' Union. The congress has decided that the Pan-Trade-Union Federation shall be the sole representative of the Communist Trade Union Movement in Czechoslovakia, which means the dissolution of the other unions.

The Reichenberg section of the Textile Workers will undoubtedly have to obey this dictate from Moscow willy-nilly. But it is more doubtful whether the unions of building workers, transport workers and wood workers will also consent to do so. The "Social Democrat," the national journal of the German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia, remarks on this subject:—"Perhaps the proceedings of the Communist trade unions in the near future will require much more of our attention than the proceedings of the Communist Party."

DENMARK—Danish Labor in 1923.

In spite of the difficult economic conditions, the Danish Labor Bank has made good progress in the year 1923. It had a turnover of over a milliard kronen,

and its profits for the year amounted to 104,110 kronen. An increase of share capital is contemplated, in order that the influence of the bank may be extended.

FRANCE—Power of the "Comité des Forges."

In France one of the best-known jurists has recently published a book on the "Comité des Forges" (Smelting Industry Committee). The book contains information concerning the enormous power wielded by this organization of the French heavy industry, whose leader, Pinot, was the real instigator of the Ruhr adventure; and it further traces the causes of this enormous power. (Not only are the members of the committee steel magnates; they are also directors of numerous companies, banks, railway companies, etc., and some of them are members of parliament).

"The great power of the Comité des Forges," declares the writer, is largely due to the big affiliation fees paid by the members, which gives the committee the command of large sums of money, and enables it to keep in a state of high efficiency its various services especially its research and information departments.

The writer gives the following information concerning the composition of the organization: "While the various trade organizations do their best to promote such interests as they have in common, the "Comité des Forges" has always made a point of including the most varied, and, if necessary, even antagonistic interests, such as the metal producers, who desire to sell their goods as dear as possible, and the metal manu-

facturers, who want to get the raw material as cheaply as possible.

As an ex-member of the "Comité" once said, "The 'Comité des Forges' always pursues the policy of bringing the fox and the goose together. It is not difficult to guess which will come off victor." As the forms of organization of the employers are always instructive for the workers, it is not unprofitable for the workers to ask themselves what conclusions they are to draw from this particular grouping of the employers. In this case the reply will certainly be in favor of the industry organization, which is now attracting a good deal of attention in every country.

As to the work done by the leading organs, the writer gives the following information:—"The 'Comité des Forges' consists of a governing body and a secretariat. But most well-informed persons declare that the whole authority is vested in the hands of the chief of the secretariat; in other words, the Comité is monarchist in form." When it is asked why a body consisting of such outstanding personalities as the "Comité des Forges" is willing to allow a single person to determine its politics, the reply of the author is that, "like important cavalry officers who do not care to waste their time over details, the members prefer not to deal with trade union matters themselves. The head of the secretariat is, therefore, the driving force of the whole organization in this field. He is the vice-president of this comité, and he is also the general secretary of the Trade Union Chambers for Railway Material, the construction of warships, the production of war material, and the waterworks and mines of France. Further, he is a member of

the administrative councils for the welfare institutions, insurance funds, accident funds, etc., of the above industries. But he devotes most of his attention to his work as general secretary of the various producing trade unions, and as chief delegate of the Union of the Metal and Mining Industry, and it is the holding of this office which invests him with his chief power and authority."

Food Workers.

Five years ago the Eight Hours Day Act was passed in France, but its effect has since been discounted by numerous exemptions. This policy has been carried so far that in many industries where it was in force in 1919 and 1920 it has now been discontinued. This is the case with various unions catering for food-workers. Five years ago the Minister of Labor issued only three decrees for this industry, one (a national decree) for the milling industry, another for warehouses, and stores, and a third for the hotel, café and restaurant industry of the Paris district. Nothing more was done, although it would have been easy to standardize the eight hours day in chocolate factories, biscuit factories and sugar refineries. In various other branches the eight hours day is in existence here and there, but the employers do all they can to evade it, and whenever a demand is made for a rise in wages, they try to stipulate that, if it is granted, the working day shall be one or two hours longer. The resistance of the workers is much weakened by the split in the trade unions and the ever-rising cost of living.

GREAT BRITAIN—Working Days Lost Through Strikes.

The following statistics of the days lost through strikes were recently given by the British Minister of Labor. In the first six months 1920-1924 were lost: 1920, 4,300,000; 1921, 79,000,000; 1922, 18,500,000; 1923, 4,290,000; 1924, 2,700,000. These figures show that the advent of a labor government has not increased, but decreased the losses in output through industrial unrest.

General Workers' Union.

Every week has brought a great increase of membership from every quarter of the country. The membership is now nearly 500,000 and the funds £500,000 (\$2,500,000).

GERMANY—Textile-Workers.

The position of the German textile workers is now very unsatisfactory. The present rate per hour for the north-eastern wage agreement is 14 Pfennig per hour for boys of 14, rising to 35 Pfennig for workers over 20. Women's wages are 25% lower. Negotiations first for a rise of 8%, and then for a rise of 4% failed, although the employers were compelled to admit that the

(Continued on page 22)

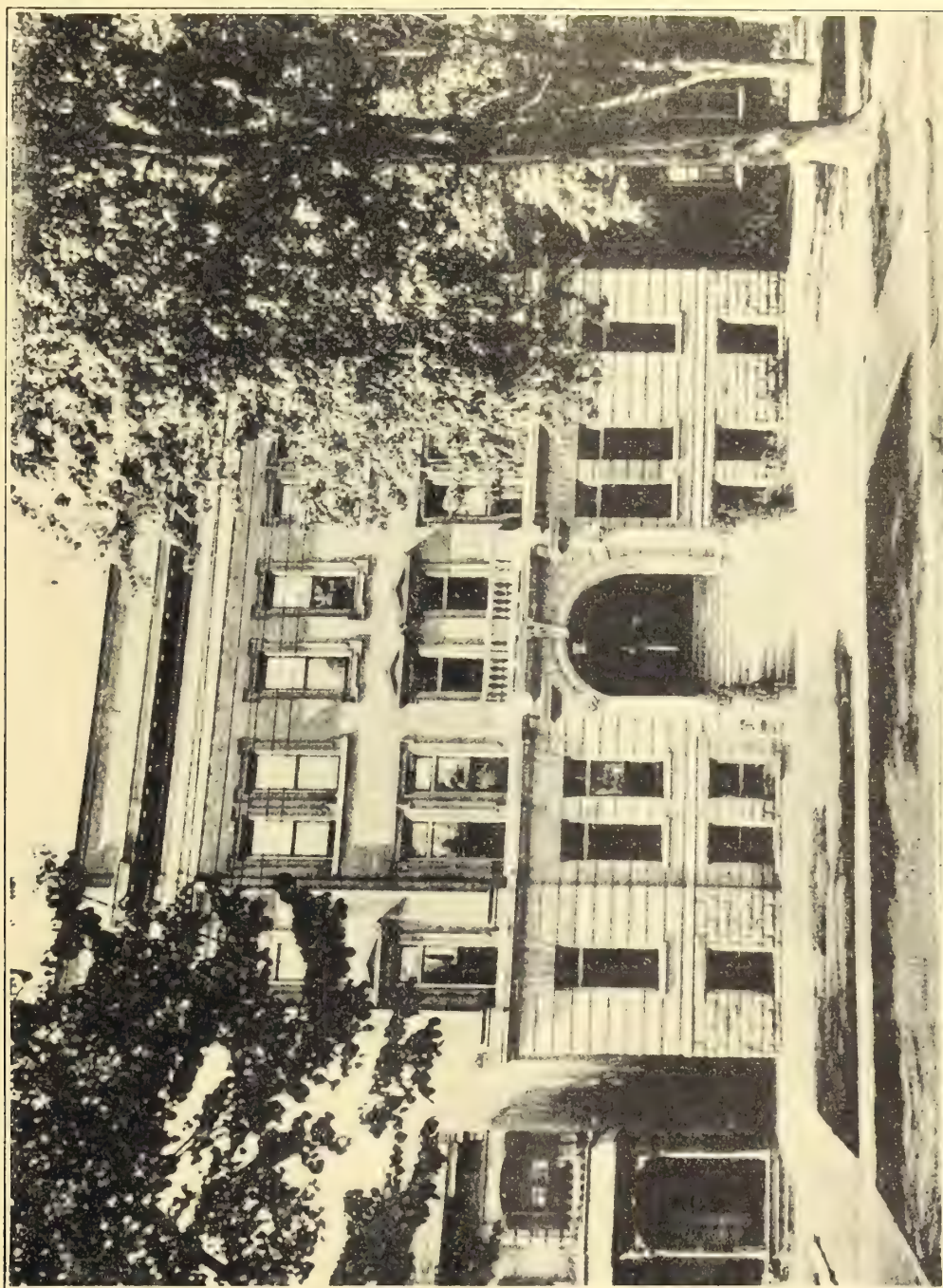
DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

1 1 1

TORONTO

ONTARIO

Masonic Hall, London, Ontario



Where the sessions of the 40th convention were held.

(Continued from page 20)

prices of textile goods are 100% and more in excess of pre-war prices. The "Vorwärts" makes the following statement on the subject of textile-workers' wages:—"If some of the enterprises cannot pay their way, they should give up trying; that would be better for the community than to have thousands of workers whose wages are too low to enable them to live."

International Furriers' Conference.

The Seventh International Furriers' conference recently met at Berlin. The countries represented were Austria, Denmark, Germany and Hungary. Sweden and the United States were unable to send delegates. The secretariat, which has been in existence for 30 years, catered at the end of 1922 for 24,167 and at the end of 1923 for 18,137 members. The loss of 24.9% is chiefly due to Germany. In the report on activities regret was expressed that France and Great Britain, although they had taken part in the founding of the International, had failed to rejoin it after the war. The conference discussed the important question of amalgamation with the International Clothing Workers' Federation, but the United States was found to be opposed to the idea as were Austria, Hungary and Denmark. In view of this opposition, a resolution was passed unanimously, proposing the provisional formation of a cartel, until all the members shall have been won over to the idea of international craft unions. A declaration was, however, passed, which runs as follows:—"The conference is firmly convinced that the interests of the national furriers' unions can be better safe-guarded in the International

Clothing Workers' Secretariat than in the present Furriers' Secretariat. It, therefore, votes in favor of affiliation with the International Clothing Workers' Secretariat by January 1st, 1925.

ICELAND—The Labor Movement.

Although it has only 95,000 inhabitants, Iceland has a trade union movement of its own. The largest trade union is the Seamen's Union with some 1,200 members; in Reykjavik there is also a dockers' union with 600 members, and a union for the women workers who dry fish, which has a membership of 400. Altogether there are some 4,000 trade unionists. The trade unions are all Socialist in character, and they have done very good service to the workers on the island, especially during the last few years of industrial slump.

The political organization is still very weak, and is limited to the capital, which has a population of about 20,000. At the elections of 1919, the party obtained 5,000 new votes, and could boast of a total of 7,000 votes in the whole country, against the 15,000 votes of the Progressive Party, and the 20,000 votes of the Conservatives. The party press is also making progress. There is one labor daily, with 3,000 subscribers, and there are also two Socialist weeklies.

INDIA—Federation of Trade Unions.

Since July last the National Federation of Indian Trade Unions has been publishing an official journal in the English language, which is to appear once a month. Its title is "The All-India Trade Union Bulletin." It can be obtained at the following address:—Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. The editor is prepared to give any information which

may be desired concerning the Labor Movement in India.

Trade Unionism in Bombay.

There has been a steady increase of late in trade unionism in Bombay. There are now 23 unions in the presidency, with a membership of 52,129, as against 57,914 in 1922 (which declined considerably in 1923). The largest union is the Indian Seamen's Union, with 11,000 members.

Miners' Condition.

A Socialist member of the British Parliament recently gave particulars of the state of miners in Indian coal-mines. In three provinces 65,786 men, 42,000 women and 11,071 children under 12 years of age are working in mines, working hours being 12 to 16 per day. It often happens that father, mother and children are all at work in the mines. There are numerous accidents. In all India there are 522 mines which are worked by 252 companies. The profits of these companies have been known to be as high as 165%.

NORWAY—Building Workers.

The new agreement concluded for the building industry provides for a rise in the wage per hour of 22 ore, thereby attaining the real wages paid in 1914. The holiday provisions remain unchanged, that is to say, two weeks' holiday continue to be granted. There are to be further negotiations with the employers for the purpose of drawing up new holiday regulations better calculated to meet the requirements of the industry. Negotiations will also go on, on the question of the same wages for skilled and unskilled men. In the stone, earth and cement sections, arrangements have already been made, fixing the same piece rates for skilled and unskilled workers. The latter are also guaranteed their wage per hour when doing piece work, just as the skilled workers. The agreement will be in force until April 1, 1925.

Metal Workers.

The long fight has now been brought to an end, and an agreement concluded. Wages for all workers are to be raised by 18 ore an hour, and by 11 ore for women workers. Holidays are fixed at 8 working days. The agreement will be in force until April 1st, 1926.

RUSSIA—Moscow Discipline.

Various speakers at the Congress of the R.I.L.U. had much to say about the British Trade Union Movement. These speakers coquetted with the British movement, and with individual British Trade Union leaders, in the hope of inducing the British unions to come to an agreement with them over the head of the I.F.T.U. These very obvious man-

COMPLIMENTS
of
IMPERIAL OIL
LIMITED

oeuvres make it all the more interesting to note the very stringent discipline to which the R.I.L.U. subjects its own members. "As the Congress," so run the general instructions, "is safeguarding the interests of the International Labor Movement and prefers the reality of unity to merely formal questions, the individual trade union organizations which belong to the R.I.L.U. must neglect no opportunity of negotiating with the Amsterdam International or with parts of it, concerning the achievement of unity, and the united front, but in each case they must have the authorization of the R.I.L.U. and be under its control. The congress is unanimously of opinion that no decisive step of international importance must be taken by the organizations affiliated with the R.I.L.U. without the sanction and guidance of that body.

It cannot be doubted that the organizations affiliated to the I.F.T.U. will voluntarily submit to the same discipline which is ordained by the R.I.L.U. for its own organizations.

SOUTH AFRICA — The Industrialization of South Africa.

Up to the great war the exploitation of its gold and diamond mines was the chief industry of South Africa. As a result of the war, however, other industries have been developed which are equal in importance to the mining industry in respect of the value of the goods produced and the number of workers employed. Between 1914 and 1920 the number of industrial concerns doubled. There are now 7,000 factories, which in 1921 produced goods to the value of nearly 100 million pounds sterling. During the economic depression of 1921 the production declined, but now the worst is over. The factories employ 60,000 European workers, or three times as many as the gold mines, and they also have the same number of native workers as the gold mines. The proceeds of the factories are estimated at £36,000,000 (\$180,000,000), which is equal to that of the mines. The expenditure on raw material is £43,000,000 (\$210,000,000), and on wages £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000). The profits obtained in South African industry are very great, and most of the dividends find their way into the pockets of British companies.

SWEDEN—Industrial Unions or Cartels.

At the Swedish Trade Union congress of 1922, a proposal of the union of the workers in the metal industry to convert the existing craft unions into industrial unions was passed and it was decided that the change was to be completed by December 31, 1925. As a result, negotiations have taken place be-

tween the unions catering for workers in the printing and allied trades (printers, book-binders and lithographers). A committee consisting of two representatives each of the three unions was appointed to examine the question; this committee has now published a report, which pronounces against the formation of an industrial union for the printing and allied trades, and recommends that the unions in question shall for the present content themselves with forming a cartel. It also recommends the adoption of rules which it has drawn up for the organizing of the whole of the printing and allied trades in a cartel (or industrial council).

It gives the following reasons for this decision: In principle, the idea of the industrial union may be accepted, but the majority of the unions are against the change, and there are also great difficulties of a practical nature to be overcome, so that it would not be possible to effect the transformation by the appointed time, for which reason it suggests that the cartel shall be formed as a transition measure. The functions of the cartel would be the following:—the promotion of activities among the members; the organization of mutual assistance in case of conflicts; the putting into effect of identical regulations for finding employment for members; the promotion of efforts to secure the workers a share in control in the printing establishments, etc. The organization will be managed by two representatives each of the executive committees of the unions concerned. In order to facilitate mutual aid in conflicts, each union is to pay 30 ore per month for members paying full contributions, and 15 ore per month for members paying half contributions. These mutual aid contributions are always to be levied upon the members of the unions whenever any dispute arises which is recognized by the executive of the respective union.

This proposal seems almost certain of acceptance by the unions affected, so that, so far as the printing trade is concerned the resolution in favor of industrial unions cannot be carried out within the appointed time. In all probability, such transitional measures will usually be found necessary to facilitate the conversion of craft to industrial unions.

Wood-Workers.

The Swedish Saw-mill Workers' Union records an increase in membership dur-

ing the first half-year of 1924, its 28,311 members on December 31st, 1923, having risen to 30,379 on June 1st, 1924. During the same period 27 additional branches were opened.

UNITED STATES—Strike of Clothing Workers.

A strike organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has just been brought to a very successful conclusion. In New York alone over 100 independent shops have signed the new agreement, and also a newly formed association of employers, The New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange. Important provisions of the new agreement are the recognition of the union shop, the establishment of minimum wage scales, and the formation of an unemployment insurance fund. By refusing to negotiate with employers who make use of less than a certain number of machines, the union hopes also to succeed in reducing the large numbers of small jobbing middle-men.

Structural Steel Workers and Steel Trust.

A long and fierce struggle is going on in the United States between capital and labor in the structural steel industry. The employers in this industry combine in an association known as The Iron League. The Iron League is backed up by the Steel Trust; the United States Steel Trust, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other great steel corporations are anxious to see the establishment of the "open shop" in steel construction as well as in steel manufacture. They are said to discriminate against employers of union labor, and to give members of the Iron League (an open shop league) a special rebate on the purchasing price of steel. In May last, many iron workers struck for more wages, but 1,200 members of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Workers' Unions, who are employed by firms belonging to the Iron League, could not obtain either a rise of wages or the recognition of their union. The Iron League is now proceeding against the union members for picketing and claiming five million dollars damages, as, owing to the strike, it was unable to finish its contracts within the time agreed. The union has in its turn brought a charge against the league for conspiracy against the union, on the ground of the above discrimination. The union has gained an initial victory by the court's decision that picketing is legal, but the trial on the conspiracy charge will not come on until next autumn. The union is demanding 10 million dollars damages.



Unemployment in Various Countries

(I. F. T. U.)

THE usual autumn decline in unemployment is making itself felt. In comparison with the months of April, May and June, 1923, there has this year been in most countries a much smaller amount of unemployment, a fact which is no doubt attributable to the improvement in economic conditions generally. We give below a survey of the present position of unemployment in various countries:—

Austria.—The number of unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit was, at the end of May, 68,475, against 84,180 in the previous month, and 107,978 at the end of May, 1923.

Belgium.—According to the reports of 1,522, unemployment insurance offices with 669,223 members, 13,755 members, (2.5%) were either wholly or partially unemployed at the end of March. At the end of February, 10,829 persons, (1.6%) were wholly unemployed, and 12,785 persons (2%) were working short time, while at the end of March, 1923, there were 16,798 persons unemployed (2.6%).

Canada.—At the end of April 5.1% of the trade union members were unemployed, against 6.7% in the previous month and 4.5% at the end of April, 1923.

Denmark.—There has been a steady decline in unemployment since the beginning of the year. According to the statistics of the trade unions and the labor exchanges, the percentage of unemployment at the end of May was 6.1, against 9.3 in the previous month, 21.3 in February, and 9.1 in May, 1923. At the end of June there were 13,962 registered unemployment in the whole country, against 14,241 in the previous week and 22,000 at the end of June, 1923.

Czecho-Slovakia.—In April, 48,600 unemployed received benefit direct from the state, and 11,340 through the intermediary of concerns. In March 73,627 persons altogether were in receipt of benefit, and in April, 1923, 192,989. As unemployed persons do not all receive benefit, the total number is greater than these figures would appear to show. Thus, in March, 1924, 180,002 unemployed were registered altogether, against 195,872 in February, 1924, and 369,420 in March, 1923.

Estonia.—The number of registered unemployed amounted at the end of March to 5,110, against 3,941 in the previous month and 661 at the end of March, 1923.

Finland.—According to the reports of the labor exchanges in the seven largest towns of the country, there were 1,303 registered unemployed in the middle of May, against 1,346 on April 26, and 1,242 in March, 1923.

France.—On May 24 the number of unemployed persons registered at the public labor exchanges was 9,381, (of whom 6,198 were men and 3,185 women), against 8,921 in the previous month and 9,684 at the end of May, 1923. The number of per-

sons in receipt of benefit was on May 30, 805, against 750 in the previous month and 2,200 at the end of May, 1923.

Germany.—Of the 4,524,281 members of the 37 unions which sent in reports, 3,825,581, or 84.6% were covered by the report: of these, 344,644 males and 52,220 females, were unemployed on April 26th. Of every hundred members covered by the report, therefore, 10.4 were unemployed in April, against 16.6 in the preceding month and 7 in April, 1923. The percentage of workers doing short-time work was on April 26th 5.8 against 9.9 at the end of March.

The number of unemployed in receipt of benefit fell from 462,775 on April 15 to 310,898 on May 1st, and 243,268 on May 15th, 1924. These figures refer only to unoccupied territory.

Holland.—24,658 skilled, and 27,000 unskilled workers were registered as unemployed in the state labor exchanges of parishes with over 5,000 inhabitants on June 7th, 1924. The corresponding numbers on March 1st were 52,921 and 45,875, and on December 29th, 1923, 58,733 and 43,492. In connection with these figures it must be borne in mind that the persons registered as unemployed are not always out of a job, and that some of the unskilled workers are on short-time work. Of the members of unemployment insurance centres which receive state aid there were at the end of May 16,735 persons wholly unemployed, and 3,971 working on short time, against 35,452 or 12.8% wholly unemployed, and 8,111 or 2.9% working short time on February 9th, 1924.

Italy.—The number of wholly unemployed persons registered was at the end of April, 1924, 176,859 and those registered as working short time were 45,586, against 218,740 and 21,654 respectively in the previous month, and 280,701 and 43,559 at the end of March, 1923.

Latvia.—The number of registered unemployed in the five largest towns of the country was in March 2,597, (937 of whom were men, and 1,660 women), against 2,540 (men and women) in the previous month.

Norway.—On May 25, 1924, 13,200 unemployed persons were registered, against 17,700 on April 25th and 14,800 on May 25th, 1923. These figures do not include those employed on relief work; this number is estimated at 8,000, against 12,000 in May, 1923.

Poland.—The economic slump due to stabilization measures still continues, and has caused another rise in unemployment. At the end of March the number of unemployed was 112,553, against 110,737 in the previous month, and 87,000 in May, 1923.

Sweden.—Of 195,065 members of those trade unions which reported on unemployment, there were at the end of April 22,355, or 11.5% unemployed,

(Continued on page 26)

One of London's Beauty Spots



Victoria Park with South African monument in the foreground.

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THREE RIVERS, Que.

(Continued from page 24)

against 28,133 or 13.8% in the previous month and 19,801 or 14.9% in April, 1923.

Switzerland.—The number of wholly unemployed, including the persons employed on state-aided relief work, was at the end of May 13,618, against 16,730 in the previous month and 30,228 at the end of May, 1923.

United States.—According to a report issued by the Department of Labor, based on statistics furnished by 8,442 concerns in 52 industries, employing 2,706,709 workers, the number of workers employed in April declined by 2.1%. In April, 1923, the number of employed workers decreased by 5.2%. Ten of the 52 industries showed an increase of employment, which in the case of the brick-making trade, was 8.5%. The greatest decrease was that of the clothing industry, which fell 11.4%.

Great Britain.—In May unemployment again improved. Of the members of the trade unions sending in reports, 7% were unemployed at the end of May, against 7.5% at the end of April, and 11.3% in May, 1923. Of the 11,500,000 persons insured against unemployment, there were on May 26th 958,000, or 9.5%, unemployed, against 984,000, or 9.7%, on April 28th and 1,261,688, or 11.2%, in May, 1923.

DISCORD AT WEMBLEY

Suggestion of Undercutting by Military Bands

A suggestion that military bandsmen at Wembley were undercutting civilians has been made in the Commons by Mr. P. Oliver, Liberal M.P. for Brackley (Manchester).

He asked whether the Secretary for War was aware that the members of the Royal Artillery Band received 18s 6d (\$4.52) per day for their performance at the Exhibition, and that the trade union rates of pay for similar performances were 30s (\$7.50) and 25s (\$6.25) per day respectively.

Mr. Walsh, Secretary for War, in reply, said senior N.C.O.s of the band received 23s 6d (\$5.87), and the other ranks 18s 6d (\$4.52) for the performance. The undertaking that fair current rates should be paid related to the fee charged for the attendance of the band as a whole.

In the instance in question the fee was £349 4s (\$1,845), and the corresponding trade charge would have been £350 (\$1,750).

"Since this particular engagement was accepted," added Mr. Walsh, "arrangements have been made for communicating to the union in advance particulars of the fees which it is proposed to charge."

IT STIRS TOO POIGNANT MEMORIES

"Why not add this to our collection of songs?" queries Wyllis A. Bellinger:

If a body meet a body
When his throat is dry,
Can't a body ask a body:
"Have a drink of rye?"
Scotch, you bet, is hard to get,
No matter how we try.
If you don't suspect the joker
Take his drink o' rye.

CONVENTIONS, CONFERENCES, Etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In January of 1921, the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada issued a circular to their affiliated membership dealing with unemployment as it then existed and divided the subject into three sections:—

First, temporary relief; second, provision of work to eliminate the present unemployment; and third, measures to cope effectively with future unemployment.

At the Winnipeg convention these measures were accepted and a definite programme to deal with this social scourge was adopted and has been endorsed at subsequent conventions.

Notwithstanding that unemployment has never ceased to exist in Canada since the winter of 1920-21, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the workers to have the programme, above referred to, put into effect by municipal, provincial and federal authorities, practically nothing has been done to cope with the problem, but on the other hand through indiscriminate immigration policies much has been done to aggravate the same. The net result is that thousands of workers find themselves faced with lack of work and consequent breaking down of their standards of living.

These continued activities have, however, had the effect of concentrating public opinion on the seriousness of the situation as to unemployment, and resulted in the Dominion Government calling a conference on the subject.

Although unemployment exists among all classes of industrial workers with every indication being that it will be a still more serious problem throughout the entire Dominion in the immediate future, yet the notices calling this conference specifically restricted it to "consideration of endeavoring to agree upon a plan to encourage the carrying out of construction and building work during the winter months as a means of preventing unemployment."

Those attending included:—The Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock; the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Dr. King; the Minister of Immigration and acting Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Robb, and Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of Interior for the Dominion Government; representatives of most of the provincial governments; representatives of a number of large municipalities throughout the Dominion; representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; of the building and construction industries; and the following, representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its affiliated building trades organizations, all of whom were invited direct by the Minister of Labor:—Tom Moore, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Arthur Martel, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thomas Izzard, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union; John W. Bruce, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; E. Ingles, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph Hunter, Painters, Decorators and

Paperhangers of America; Daniel Brophy, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; A. J. Crawford, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Mr. Grant McNeil, secretary of the Ex-service Men's Organization and president of the Employment Service Council, was also seated as a delegate, whilst the conditions of unemployment existing on the railroads of the country were put before the conference by Mr. Frank McKenna, vice-president of District No. 4 of the Shopmen's Federation.

Prior to the holding of the conference, your executive communicated with a number of building trades and other councils soliciting their suggestions, and all of these, whilst many went into detail of local public works which might be undertaken, corroborated the policies incorporated in the Trades and Labor Congress programme.

The Labor representatives attending this conference were handicapped by the restricted nature of the agenda, and whilst not varying in any degree in their policies dealing with the cause and solution

JOHN COLBERT



Elected at London convention as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

of the unemployment problem, they were compelled to confine their presentation on this occasion, to securing relief for those immediately affected.

Proposals were put forward by the labor group:

(a) Urging to the fullest degree continuance of all public works now in hand;

(b) The immediate commencement and full prosecution of public work for which funds have been voted;

(c) The appointment of a national committee to secure the commencement of public works needed throughout the Dominion;

(d) The restriction of the hours of labor to eight per day on all such works, and the payment of prevailing district rates of wages;

(e) Measures to prevent immigration except bona-fide settlers on the land.

The following is the text of the resolutions finally adopted, all unanimously, except the last one which was accepted by a bare majority. Those voting against included the Mayors of several cities who have vociferously protested against the influx of immigrants swelling the ranks of their unemployed:—

Recommendations

This conference having heard views of representatives of all the various bodies called together for the purpose of considering ways and means of dealing with the unemployment situation, desires to place itself on record in the following recommendations:

The unanimous opinion of the conference is that assistance in the form of money or doles should not be entertained but that work of some description be encouraged in every locality, with special consideration to be given to work of a permanent nature such as building, construction, etc.

From representations made it is the judgment of this conference that certain classes of work, which in the past have been discouraged during the winter season, can with perfect safety and economy be undertaken throughout this country.

We recommend:—

That all federal, provincial and municipal government work now under construction should be continued with a full complement of employees during the winter months.

That all federal and provincial government work that has been provided for during the past session of the different parliaments, should be immediately undertaken and continued during the winter months with a full complement of employees.

That inasmuch as the Federal Government has during the past few years had in contemplation the construction of certain public buildings, for which plans and specifications are already in hand, that we recommend that they be asked to call for tenders at once on such of this work as can be proceeded with.

Further, that the greater the number of hours worked per day on all work undertaken the smaller will be the number engaged, and, inversely, the shorter the hours the greater the number who will be provided with some earnings to tide them over the period of scarcity of employment and it is recommended that this policy be adopted.

That a national committee be appointed consisting of representatives of federal and provincial

governments, for the purpose of determining where necessary work can be initiated to best relieve unemployment, and to find ways and means for financing the proposed work, this class of work to be commenced as soon as possible.

Emergency Relief

This conference is satisfied from representations placed before it that in certain provinces a considerable amount of unemployment at present exists, and that we must anticipate its being materially aggravated during the winter months.

In these circumstances we feel that some definite understanding should be had between the various bodies concerned as to the lines along which such a condition should be handled.

The conference desires, therefore, to recommend that where, after full and careful investigation, emergency relief is found to be necessary, that such relief should be extended, the expense involved to be borne by the federal, provincial and municipal authorities involved, on the basis of 50 per cent. by the municipality, the balance of 50 per cent. to be taken care of equally by the federal and provincial government concerned.

After hearing representations respecting the work carried on by the committees appointed under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act we feel justified in recommending to the Federal Government that these advisory councils be properly constituted and their activities placed on a working basis and continued during the coming winter.

The existing conditions are being aggravated by the present policy of bringing immigrants to this country who are drifting to our industrial centres as casual laborers, without possibility of employment. Immediate action being necessary to correct this condition, we urge upon the federal and provincial governments that all such immigration shall be immediately regulated until it is proved that there is a reasonable demand for labor and that it is possible of being absorbed.

It was with the desire to bring some measure of immediate relief to a number of those directly affected by unemployment that labor took part in this conference and the most valuable result undoubtedly will be the publicity which will aid in bringing about a realization on the part of all citizens of their responsibility in dealing more effectively with this urgent question and which will in turn force action of a definite nature from those in authority to give effect to the resolutions adopted.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL

The annual meeting of the Employment Service Council, established by Act of Parliament as an advisory body to the Employment Service of Canada, was held in Ottawa, commencing Tuesday, September 2. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was represented by Vice-President J. T. Foster, Montreal, and Vice-President A. J. Crawford, Vancouver. Through the courtesy of the Minister of Labor, the delegates to the Council were enabled to participate in the deliberations of the Unemployment Conference which lasted two days, the Council reconvening and completing its work on Friday, September 5.

An agenda covering a number of important subjects had been prepared and was dealt with by the delegates.

Report re harvest labor.—Under this heading the officers reported that, in co-operation with the Minister of Labor, a conference had been held with the officials of the Canadian Passenger Association to discuss proposals affecting the movement of harvest labor. It was agreed that for the present at least these excursions should not be restricted to bona-fide harvesters. It was also agreed by the railways that officers of the Employment Service could be placed on the trains to gather information as to the number of harvesters, their destination, etc.

Arrangements were also made fixing a definite date for the arrival of the first trains at Winnipeg, this date being arranged by the western officials of the Council. Considerable confusion was reported as having occurred due to the fact that the railways had ignored the date set and sent the first trains three days ahead of the time specified, thus causing hardship and suffering to the men involved. A motion was adopted asking the Minister to enquire from the railroads the cause of this in an effort to fix the responsibility and prevent its future recurrence.

Report re Transfer from Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to Employment Service of Employment Activities in Respect of Handicapped Ex-service Men.—It was reported that an agreement had been drawn up covering this branch of the activities of the Council, said agreement having been submitted to the various provinces for their approval and that all provinces had signed same, with the exception of British Columbia.

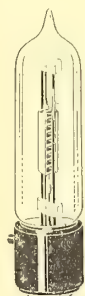
After discussion, the representative of the Province of British Columbia stated that he believed that with slight modifications his province would be prepared to sign the agreement.

Relation of employment offices in respect to unemployment relief.—In connection with this item, definite propositions were adopted at the general conference on unemployment called by the Federal authorities, the Council, therefore, taking no further action pending some further action relative to those proposals.

Ticketing through, over more than one railroad, workers travelling on reduced rates.—The executive officers reported that in connection with the conference held with the officials of the Canadian Passenger Association, the question of securing reduced rates for workers travelling to jobs had been discussed. A further effort had been made to secure a modification of the rate from 2.7 cents per mile to 1.5 cents per mile, but same had been refused by the railway companies. However, it was reported that the reduced rate of 2.7 cents had been extended until the end of this year.

Re form for application for admission of labor in relation to British Ministry of Labor Overseas Employment Branch.—The attention of the director had been drawn to this form by the British Department of Labor who complained of the number of superfluous questions contained in the application form used and suggested modification, steps were taken to meet the request by empowering the direc-

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CONGRESS CONVENES IN LONDON, ONT.



DELEGATES to the 40th Annual Convention of the Trades
and Labor Congress of Canada, held in London, Ont.,
September 15-19, 1924.

tor to make such modification as might be deemed advisable.

Discussion re organization of Employment Council.—Communications had been received from Mr. MacCoy, secretary of Industry and Immigration, Halifax, suggesting that a change be made in the composition of the advisory council, in effect that same should be composed of representatives of the Federal Government, the provincial governments and one member each from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. Upon discussion the communications were filed, the delegates seeing no good reasons why they should recommend such changes.

Overlapping by the Lands Settlement section of the Department of Immigration in the placement of workers.—It was drawn to the attention of the council that the Land Settlement section had undertaken to import a large number of agricultural workers to the Dominion without consultation with the officers of the Employment Service. This had resulted in displacing a number of Canadian workers who had, in the past, secured these positions through the offices of the Employment Service Council with the result that unemployment was considerably accentuated.

The council drew the attention of the officers of the Department of Immigration to this fact with the request that such practise be immediately stopped. It was also drawn to the attention of the department that a serious situation was being evolved through the laxity of the immigration officers in regard to the entry of numbers of imperial pensioners. Figures were presented showing that for the eight months of this year, namely, January to the end of August, some 3,422 men of this character had been admitted, 40 per cent. of whom were either temporarily or permanently disabled.

Abolition of private employment bureaus:—The council went on record reiterating their recommendation that the minister continue his efforts to secure the abolition of all private agencies. It is gratifying to know that progress along these lines is being made, the representatives of the province of Quebec stating that they had reduced the number of such agencies throughout their province to twelve while arrangements were being made to revoke the licenses of five others which would bring the number down to seven.

Formation of provincial advisory councils.—It was urged in the interests of co-ordinated effort that each province should comply with the terms of the agreement and bring into existence advisory councils in each province.

Federal subventions.—A resolution was adopted urging upon the minister the advisability of securing an amendment to the act which would provide for a sufficient appropriation to cover payment to the various provinces to the extent of 50 per cent. of expenses incurred in the operation of the employment service.

Election of officers.—This resulted as follows: president, J. T. Foster, Montreal; vice-president, Jas. H. H. Ballantyne, Toronto, and secretary, R. A. Rigg, Ottawa.

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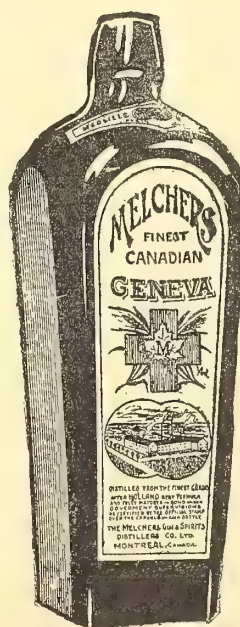
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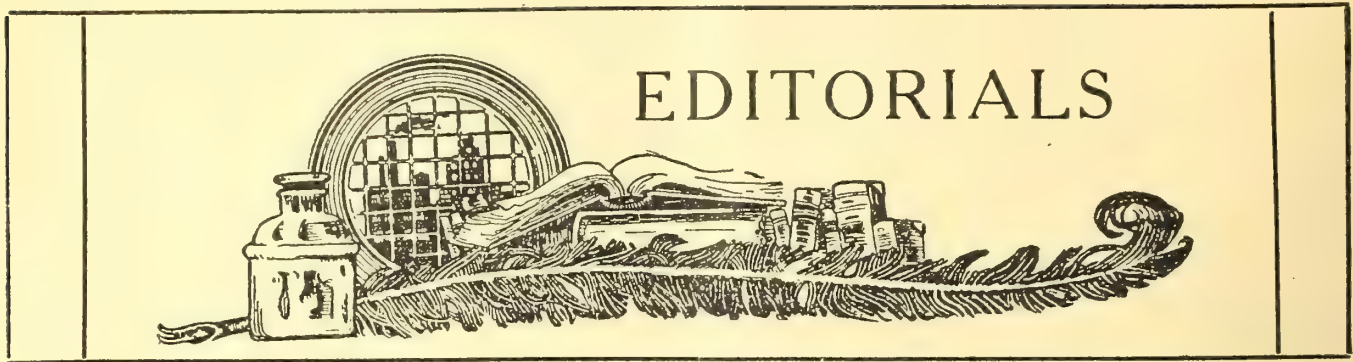


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THE LONDON CONVENTION As anticipated, the fortieth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was an unqualified success, both in regard to attendance and in the volume of business transacted. Despite the many handicaps which had to be encountered, the London convention attracted as much attention, and was productive of as much interest, as any of its predecessors.

This was evidenced by the representative character of the delegation, there being more than 250 delegates present, 28 of whom were representing trades and labor councils, and 44 representing international organizations, while 182 were sent by their various local unions, some of them coming from as far east as Cape Breton, others from as far west as Vancouver and Victoria. This should be a sufficient indication of the active interest displayed in the affairs of the Congress by its affiliated units, despite assertions to the contrary by those who would will otherwise.

In the volume of business transacted the London convention fully lived up to the reputation established in the past, there being about 70 resolutions submitted for consideration, which, together with the reports of the various committees, kept the delegates fully occupied during the various sessions, ample time being given for a full and complete discussion. Among the many important subjects were those of immigration and emigration, unemployment, old age pensions and minimum wages for women. It is not our intention to comment on these questions here as they are fully covered in the report of the convention in other pages.

The self-styled "left wing" were in evidence, but failed to make any great impression. They showed their greatest activity during the discussion on resolutions which had been submitted, dealing with the question of autonomy for Canadian Unions and of amalgamation. These resolutions were similar in principle to those which had been dealt with at the Vancouver convention and apparently emanated from the same group of malcontents. As at Vancouver, they met with rejection, the delegates feel-

ing that the question very properly came within the domain of the international organizations themselves and should be dealt with accordingly.

During the course of the week the delegates were privileged to listen to some notable addresses. The fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union Congress were delivered in a masterly manner by Mr. J. T. Brownlie, while the message from the American Federation of Labor, delivered by Mr. Walter Britton, was both pleasing and progressive. Miss Mabel Leslie, representing the National Women's Trades Union League, made a strong case from the standpoint of the women workers.

Tribute was paid to the work of the Congress on the opening day when addresses of welcome were delivered by J. M. McGuire, president of the London Trades & Labor Council; Mayor Wenige, on behalf of the citizens of London; Rev. Q. Warner, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Frank White, M.P., for London, and Col. Ingram, president of the Chamber of Commerce. President Moore responded on behalf of the delegates, and at the close of the convention expressed appreciation of the many courtesies that had been extended by the authorities and the citizens of London to the delegates during their stay, at the same time expressing the hope that thirty years would not again elapse before the Congress visited the Forest City.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS Much significance may be attached to the action of the delegates of the London con-

vention in refusing to adopt the resolution, sponsored by the Toronto Trades Council, urging for a re-approachment between the officials of the International Federation of Trades Unions and the officials of the All-Russia Trades Unions. The significance is all the more apparent when one considers the fact that a resolution similar in character was overwhelmingly defeated by the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress at their Hull convention and the further fact that the delegates from Toronto themselves were divided on the question. It would indicate that the Anglo-Saxon, while being sympathetic to his Russian confreres and being per-

fectly agreeable to permit him the right of self-determination with regard to his own methods of procedure and ready to accept his co-operation, yet is not ready to accept dictation from what is unquestionably a minority movement.

The resolution in itself did not contain much material of a contentious nature, rather was it the preamble that gave rise to a division of opinion. It was couched in language which would tend to create an impression that no steps had been taken or were being taken by the officials of the I.F.T.U. to secure the co-operation of the Russian Trades Unionists. As a matter of fact, there have been considerable efforts made along these lines and much correspondence has passed between both parties and the matter was fully discussed at the recent convention of the I.F.T.U., held at Vienna, during the month of June, when the following resolution was adopted:

This conference, having considered the report recording the negotiations as between the Bureau and the All-Russian Trade Union Council, regrets the continued absence of the Russian trade union organizations from the International Federation, due to their refusal to accept the rules and constitution approved by the accredited representatives of the principal trade unions throughout the world.

The conference recommends the Bureau to continue consultations insofar as this is possible without prejudicing the position of the I.F.T.U. with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the International Trade Union Movement through the necessary acceptance of the Federation rules and conditions.

This resolution was agreed to unanimously, the British delegates included, contrary to the preamble of the Toronto resolution, and one of their delegates, in the person of the secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is quoted as follows:

We can safely assert that constitutional trade unionism is much more popular on the Continent than we anticipated, and, providing the All-Russian Trade Union Council accepts the constitution and rules for international procedure which meet with the approval of the vast majority of Trade Union representatives, we may assume that the findings of the conference will lead to an agreement.

Now, a word regarding the attitude of those who seek to force the hands of the I.F.T.U. A close follower of the utterances of the leaders of the Russian movement would have some justification in questioning their sincerity. The supporters of this line of action would endeavor to create the impression that the officials of the Russian Trade Union Movement are ready and willing to meet and discuss with the officials of the I.F.T.U. with an open mind. If one is to judge by their public declaration the reverse is the case.

Replying to a communication from the general council of the I.F.T.U., Tomski, chairman of the All-Russia Central Council, says in part, "The All-Russia Central Council of Labor Unions expresses its full readiness to take all measures necessary to establish unity. However, we cannot conceal from you that your enquiry regarding our consent to enter negotiations with you on the basis of the principles formulated in the resolution of the Vienna Congress of Trade Unions affiliated with you, seems to us to put the question incorrectly."

Then, again, Zinovieff declares that during the epoch of a communist international there is a clean division between those who are for a dictatorship of the proletariat and those who are against, and further: "We are compelled to change our tactics. We must make a detour in order to get the better of the trades unions. We thought we could succeed by a frontal attack, but we have been held up."

Then we read of a speech by the Soviet agent, Radek, in which he states: "A way of the united front leads ultimately to a dictatorship of the proletariat," while Monmousseau, of France, at the third congress of the Red International of the Labor Unions, made use of the following language: "For tactical reasons, because it is only through the forging of the closest links that the latter can be won over for revolution."

It can be clearly seen from the foregoing that every effort is being put forth to have the co-operation of the All-Russian Trades Union Movement, but the hitch appears to be that they refuse to consider co-operation unless permitted to dictate the terms. This, of course, is not surprising in view of their having supplanted one dictatorship by another in their own country. They now propose to impose their will on the proletariat of other countries. They frankly state that their movement is based upon dictatorship while recognizing that the movement, as represented by the I.F.T.U., is based upon social democracy.

The I.F.T.U. represents about twenty-five different countries with a membership of approximately twenty million members of trades unions. It is inconceivable that they should be expected to accept the dictates of those whose numbers after all are comparatively infinitesimal.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN Every once in a while, in reading over the columns of the daily newspapers, particularly those columns devoted to the publication of letters coming from private individuals and dealing with varied subjects, there appear some rather startling inconsistencies. Frequently it will be noted that correspondents, actuated by the best of intentions, deal with questions on which they apparently

have not endeavored to ascertain all the facts.

A striking illustration of this was noted in reading over the following letter that was submitted to and given considerable publicity by one of our large metropolitan newspapers recently:

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir,—In these days we hear much of strikes, but I have yet to come across a strike caused by women. Too little attention is paid to the female wage question. The other day I was speaking to a woman 20 years old, who works from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at a wage of \$4.00 per week. It seems to me to be high time for minimum wages for women to be in force. This could be easily arranged, I believe, through an honorary commission of employers, employees and the public which commission would report to the Quebec Department of Labor for legislative action. What I mean by a minimum wage is a wage sufficient to enable female employees to maintain themselves in health and to supply the necessities of life. A low wage requires little comment as the effects constitute not only a great social injustice but are a serious menace to the welfare of the community.

A female minimum wage law has been in force in the States of Massachusetts for a long period and has met with great success. In these days when we hear so much of the conservation of natural resources, we should not overlook our human resources. No greater asset exists than healthy women and such are gradually disappearing through low wages.

I am, etc.,

M. M. CAMPBELL.

We do not write with a view of criticizing the writer, but rather to offset any misconceptions and false impressions that may have been caused by the publicity given to it. The writer would assume that no persons have endeavored, or are endeavoring, to secure some consideration, in the matter of wages and working conditions, for the women employed in industry. On the contrary, organized labor has been endeavoring to secure the enactment of minimum wage laws for women for a number of years. Again, the writer recommends the appointment of an honorary commission composed of employees, employers and the public, in his native province of Quebec, this commission to report to the Provincial Department of Labor. He apparently did not know that, largely through the efforts of the Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada a law authorizing the creation of such a commission had been enacted as far back as the year 1919, and that up to the present date the Government had not seen fit to make the law operative. Furthermore, he quotes the successful functioning of the minimum wage laws of the State of Massachusetts, and creates the impression that legislation of that character is non-existent throughout the Dominion of Canada.

As a matter of fact within the last seven years there have been established in five of the nine provinces of the Dominion,—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan—active systems of minimum wage regulation. Two other provinces, Nova Scotia and Quebec, have enacted laws authorizing such regulation which are as yet inoperative, while New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have yet to take action.

It is not intended to go into detail relative to the operation of these various measures; it is sufficient to say that reports would indicate that they are, in general, operating successfully, and that in the various provinces where minimum wage laws have been established the economic conditions of the female workers have been materially improved.

The members of the Minimum Wage Board for the Province of Ontario have just recently issued their annual report which would demonstrate that nine-tenths, or more than 125,000, of the working women of Ontario, are protected by its orders.

We appreciate the fact that others are interesting themselves enough in the welfare of the women of the country to write letters to the newspapers. The need for greater effort is obvious by a close analysis of the facts disclosed in the communication itself. No one can truthfully say that a wage of four dollars per week is sufficient for any girl or woman to properly provide herself under present-day conditions. Congress will welcome the co-operation and assistance of all in an effort to change such a state of affairs and to have enforced the laws already on the statute books.

UNIMPROVED LAND TAXATION

There are, of course, a number of angles to the question of whether taxes should be higher on unimproved land held for speculation than on land which has been built upon, cultivated or otherwise improved. Still the matter is at least one for serious thought and study by those in the labor movement, as it affects many workers in one way and another.

It is brought to more acute notice just at the moment by an effort to have it dealt with as a matter of practical municipal affairs. This effort is being made by the Citizens' Association of the Town of Beaconsfield, a comparatively small municipality about sixteen miles from Montreal and populated almost exclusively by wage-earning home owners who daily travel to and from the big city. Although the municipality is small, it is, however, rather the significance of the thing which invites interest and debate.

The Association, finding that the Board of Assessors, making assessments for purposes of taxation, has established a rate that is alike on both improved and unimproved land. There is a great deal of this unimproved land. The contention is that the owners of improved land, who have built houses or made other improvements, are helping materially to develop the community and increase values, and that the owners of unimproved land are merely letting their land stand idle until its values are increased by improved property adjoining. The owner of unimproved land does nothing to advance the interests of the community; on the contrary, his vacant, unused land is a detriment to the establishment of municipal services on account of its low taxation.

The Association asks the Town Council for a higher basis of taxation on unimproved land held for speculation than on land which is improved, the idea being to have the land brought into use or pay a greater share of the charges for municipal improvement.

It will be of interest to note what comes of this particular case. Arguments can no doubt be brought to show that the plan is not easy of accomplishment and perhaps not wholly just and equitable. Whatever the outcome, it is probably a good thing to have the question made a live issue, and the labor section of society is just as much concerned as any other.

THE JOURNAL We have noted from time to time some pointed criticism relative to the policies outlined in the columns of the Journal. These criticisms have usually arisen from sources inclined to boast of their radicalism; repeatedly it has been asserted that our policies are obsolete in conception and reactionary in practice.

Recently we have had an experience that to some extent challenges these assertions, and it is passed on for the special benefit of the critics.

It has been our custom to exchange copies of the Journal with the headquarters of the labor movements in the different countries throughout the world, Bulgaria among the number. This we have continued to do consistently and we were somewhat surprised last month to have the copy from Bulgaria returned with the statement that our publication had been interdicted and refused entry by the Bulgarian authorities.

Apparently, our critics to the contrary, the Journal as an educational factor is too advanced in some quarters!

Radio Filled Pastor's Vacancy

A Unique Montreal Demonstration

A REMARKABLE demonstration of what radio can accomplish was given recently, in Montreal.

Station C.H.Y.C. was scheduled to broadcast the evening service of St. James Methodist Church, one of the largest churches in the Dominion of Canada. During the week prior to the broadcast, the management of a sister church, the Sherbrooke Street Methodist, made it known to the Northern Electric Company that they were without their pastor, the Rev. Doctor E. I. Hart, being away on his vacation, and that all efforts to obtain a supply had failed. They were informed that the church broadcast was being operated and they desired to know if it would be possible to have a receiving set with loud speaker installed in the smaller church with any possibility of picking up the broadcast. A test was conducted on the previous Wednesday and it

was promptly decided to install a Northern R-4 Super-Heterodyne set with the R-518 loud speaker, the radio service being advertised in the Montreal newspapers in the regular church notice columns.

The pulpit was arranged for the service and at an early hour people began to stream into the Sherbrooke street edifice. At the foot of the pulpit, on a flower decked table, was the loud speaker. The receiving set was invisible, being on a small kneeling stool at the pulpit base, inside the pulpit railing. Promptly at seven o'clock pealed forth the strains of an organ. This was the opening of the prelude, arranged by Mr. Walter Clapperton, organist and choir director of St. James Methodist Church, whence C.H.Y.C. was broadcasting. The prelude, lasting for thirty minutes, included a couple of beautiful solo numbers by Miss Frances James and Mrs. Alexander. By the time the prelude was over the church was comfortably filled and at 7.30 the Rev. G. A. McIntosh, pastor of St. James, with the words, "Let us pray," brought the Sherbrooke street congregation to an attitude of devotion. The chanting of the Lord's Prayer, led by the St. James choir, followed and then, "Let us join in singing hymn number" rang out as clear as a bell. The two congregations joined heartily in the singing and in the responses to the prayer afterwards. The minister then made the announcement that a sister church was listening in to their service, and that he and his congregation sent greetings, with the expressed hope that the service would be uplifting and helpful to the church without a pastor.

The receiving set was then shut off and the notices covering the activities of Sherbrooke Street Church for the coming week were read by one of the officials. Among other things he announced that Rev. Doctor Hart was expected back at the Sherbrooke street church on the following Sunday and the hope was expressed that he would occupy the pulpit in the morning. At that moment the receiving set was turned on again and the concluding words of the announcements of the St. James Church came through by radio, expressing the hope that Dr. Young, a visiting divine from England, would occupy their pulpit next Sunday morning. The similarity of the announcements of the two churches taking place at the same time struck the listeners rather curiously. Mr. Werry, at Sherbrooke street, closed with exactly the same words as did the Rev. Mr. McIntosh: "And we hope he will occupy our pulpit next Sunday morning." The lesson, anthem and sermon which followed came through splendidly, and after the sermon, the words, "The offertory will now be taken" were the signal for the ushers in both churches simultaneously to take their places and proceed to take up the collection.

After the closing hymn came Mr. Clapperton's postlude, the Sherbrooke street congregation remaining seated until the last strains of the organ died away. Solemnly the people moved out of the church, full of heartfelt thankfulness that science had found a way whereby congregations could unite in real truth.

This was the first time in Canada that such a service had been conducted. What a future is in store for this crowning achievement of science if only it is properly directed!



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Review of Publications

New Scientific Revue

THE first issue of the new scientific revue of the trade union movement, "Die Arbeit," published by the publishing company of the General Federation of German Trade Unions in Berlin, appeared the middle of July. It is a new monthly, published towards the fifteenth of each month.

In his article of introduction the editor, Mr. Erdmann, develops the programme of the review, which, he says, is to answer the necessities arising from the increased influence of the trade union movement. The chairman of the German Woodworkers' Organization, Mr. Tarnow, deals with "The transformations in the system of collective agreements," declaring his opposition to undue interference of governmental bureaucracy and recommending the development of the system of industrial arbitration within the framework of autonomy.

The well-known historian of trade unionism, Professor Lujo Brentano, sketches "The German trade unions after the peace treaty." Mr. Theodore Leipart, president of the General Federation of German Trade Unions, describes "The position of the trade unions in the international Labor movement," dealing in particular with the relations between the trade unions and the parliamentary and Labor parties.

The significance of the eight hour day for civilisation is outlined by Mr. Karl Menecke, lecturer at the Berlin High School of Politics. Dr. Martin Wagner, one of the few well-known German guild socialists, in his essay on "Collective Economy," proposes the creation of an economic general staff, comprising the united forces of the political, economic and co-operative wing of the workers' movement.

The above-named more extensive articles are followed by a "Labor Review," reporting regularly on news and changes in economic life, labor legislation, etc., and keeping the readers up-to-date in all questions relating to trade unionism in the various countries of the world.

U. S. Workers' Year Book

The Workers' Education Year Book for 1924 is the most complete and comprehensive report on the workers' education movement in the United States that has ever been published. It marks an important milestone of a movement that has come to be regarded as of vital importance to the American Labor Movement and of the greatest significance to higher education. It is both a record of what has been and a prophecy of what is to come.

There are more than 114,000 words and over 200 pages in this Year Book. It is divided into three parts, dealing with the aim, the national convention, and the directory of workers' education in the United States. In Part I will be found, among other essays, the important chapter on workers' education by the late Arthur Gleason, reprinted as a memorial

to him. The complete record of the executive committee, the report of the proceedings of the national convention of 1923, with all the important committee reports, make up Part II. In Part III there is a directory of all the workers' education enterprises in the United States. Here, too, is printed the historic report of the committee on education of the Portland convention on workers' education; a list of supporting national unions; an analysis of six different types of workers' educational enterprises in the United States, and a selected bibliography on workers' education in different parts of the world.

The Year Book is an invaluable source book for students, teachers, educationalists, trade unionists and labor officials alike. This comprehensive source book is bound in a durable paper cover and costs but \$1. Address, 476 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

European Post-war Housing Problems

An examination of the housing problems which have emerged in seventeen European countries since the war, and a description of the measures taken to deal with them, are contained in an important report just published by the International Labor Office (1).

The volume opens with a general survey of the post-war problem, indicating the main features of the situation and the tendencies at work. This is followed by more detailed reports on seventeen European countries.

In the case of each country, information is given regarding the numerical extent of the housing shortage; the protection of tenants, the encouragement of buildings, and in those countries where they were introduced, measures for the control of the use made of housing accommodation. The legislation on the subjects dealt with is described, and where possible statistics are quoted to show its results. Purely technical questions and matters such as town planning, the garden city movement, and land settlement, which were of special importance before the war, have been passed over, as they do not fall within the scope of the survey.

The report draws special attention to certain general characteristics of the post-war crisis. Before the war there was at certain times and places an actual numerical scarcity of dwellings; but the main problem and the primary object of housing reform was the qualitative improvement of housing conditions—slum clearance, town planning, garden cities, land settlement, improvement of transport facilities, and the like. Since the war the pressing need has been for more houses to accommodate what threatened to be the homeless population.

The outstanding feature of the attempts made to cope with the problem is the intervention of the public authorities to a hitherto unparalleled extent. For the first time, the state has intervened in the relation between the landlord and the tenant, and limited their previously unrestricted freedom of contract. It was also in some countries driven to interfere with the enjoyment by tenants of their own dwellings. For example, vacant or insufficiently utilized dwellings were requisitioned, and even surplus rooms in dwellings already occupied.

(1) "European Housing Problems Since the War." International Labor Office, Geneva, 1924. Pp. 484. Price 6s (\$1.50.)

Who Are the Unemployable?

A report recently issued by the British Ministry of Labor relating to an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of claimants to unemployment benefit, is of special interest in view of the opinion sometimes expressed that the unemployed are largely composed of the "unemployable." The prefatory note of this report, according to a summary published in the "Industrial and Labor Information," the weekly publication of the International Labor Office, states that, in the opinion of the interviewing officers, 66.5 per cent. of all the males interviewed, and 73.5 per cent. of all the females were persons who, in normal times, would usually be in regular employment, whilst only 3.6 per cent. of males and 2.0 per cent. of the females were regarded as "verging on the unemployable."

The analysis, it is added, shows that the number of men and women who were considered to be "verging on the unemployable" is in great part made up of elderly or aged persons. Over half the men placed in this category and over one-third of the women were aged 60 years or more and a heavy proportion suffered from poor physique, poor health, or some manifest physical defect.

A: "Is that a new waitress over there?"

B: "No; just one of the old ones painted over."

Flora: "So Maud didn't have any candles on her birthday cake?"

Dora: "No. I expect she thinks her birthdays are no longer to be made light of."

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Workers' Education

By J. A. McCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland attended the British Trades Union Congress convention, held in Hull, during the month of September. While in Great Britain he represented the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the International Workers' Educational conference, held at Ruskin College, Oxford, from August 15th to 17th inclusive. The following are his impressions of that gathering:

THE problem of workers' education is one that has been troubling the minds of labor officials for many years past. They have all felt the urgent need for greater activity along this line, but the work of the organization to which they belong has demanded so much of their time that educational problems have received little more than passing notice. The result was that until recently moral support was all they were able to give the question. Now, however, through the creation of the Workers' Educational Association (in Canada) and the Workers' Educational Bureau (in the United States), many of our officials are connected in some way with these institutions, some giving courses of lectures and others attending summer schools as students during their holidays.

The above is not only true as far as Canada and the United States are concerned, but applies to European countries as well. In fact, the attendance at the recent International Workers' Educational conference, held at Oxford, England, showed that there were representatives present from twenty-three countries, all representing some kind of workers' educational effort.

It might be of interest to the readers of the Journal to know that there are in operation nine permanent workers' colleges, six of which are residential, and that in some cases there is being carried on an exchange of students, which brings them into contact with different classes of people and different conditions, thereby giving them a much broader outlook on life.

This method of exchange of students will, as a result of the Oxford conference, be carried on more extensively than heretofore, added to which will be attempted the exchange of teachers between different countries. This will not only benefit the teachers, but will be a wonderful advantage to the students who are unable to participate in the exchange of students.

A number of the colleges have been founded for many years, but their activities were so seriously interrupted by the war that they had to be practically reconstructed since. The reports of the delegates would indicate, however, that they are progressing much more rapidly than in pre-war days.

The Education Advisory Committee of the British Trades Union Congress has done wonderful work in promoting workers' education. It has made an exhaustive enquiry into the subject and has issued a comprehensive and valuable report, but the time is not considered opportune to advance so large an enterprise. The functions of this committee can, therefore, for the time being, be summed up as follows:

- (1) To evolve a policy with regard to educational work for the Trades Union Movement through the Trade Union Congress.
- (2) To endeavor to co-ordinate such activities as already exist.
- (3) To undertake educational work on behalf of trades unions.

J. A. McCLELLAND



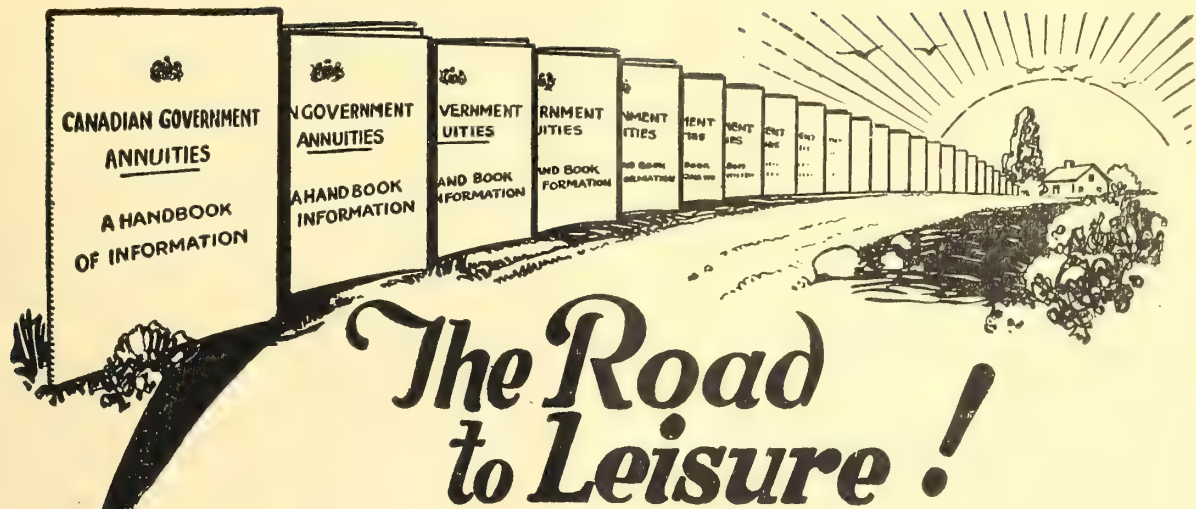
Who represented the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, September, 1924.

- (4) To deal with trade union educational matters both nationally and internationally as the general council of the trades Union Congress may advise.

One of the resolutions adopted by the conference reads as follows:

"Workers' education must aim at developing the workers' capacity and power of judgment, equipping them to think fundamentally on social problems, and to act more effectively in the solu-

(Continued on page 40)



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(Continued from page 38)

tion of these problems. It should help the workers to understand their importance in the life of the community, and give an intelligent impetus to their demand for a new social order.

"While the aims of workers' education are definite in character their scope must be comprehensive.

"Workers' education, therefore, should be organized and controlled by the workers themselves, and the individual student should be free to avail himself of any of the facilities provided by the workers' educational movement."

Other resolutions dealing with the same subject demanded complete adherence to Marxism. The use of the term, Socialist Commonwealth, was also considered, but after much thought it was agreed that the above resolution was sufficiently broad and comprehensive for a general declaration of principle.

The educational movement among the workers in Great Britain has taken such a firm hold that we can look forward to seeing great improvements in the present workers' educational system. The wonderful work being done by Ruskin College, at Oxford, and the Labor College, in London, both of which are residential, is being followed up by the Workers' Educational Trades Union Committee. The work of this committee is entirely supported by the trades unions, and classes are provided for 2,500 students. There are seventeen divisional committees covering the whole area of Great Britain.

The workers' educational movement in Canada is making very steady gains under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association, but to a very

large extent is confined to the Province of Ontario, where it has the active assistance of a number of professors from the universities. It is to be hoped that some action will be taken at the next convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will provide a special department for the promotion of workers' education.

Married Women in Industry

Being a paper prepared by W. Tite, member of the London Local International Association of Machinists, to be read before the conference of the Employment Service Council of Ontario.

THE chief end of government should of necessity be to promote the well-being, the happiness and the humanity of the people.

It must serve not merely to help them enjoy existence and obtain health and comfort, but to enlarge their capacities and their opportunities.

It must afford them the chance to develop, to enter into the heritage of the noblest traditions and ideals of mankind, and to win for themselves the high satisfaction of a life of good-will.

The wealth of a nation cannot be judged by financial statements but by the health, intelligence and education of the whole of the people.

The entire commercial system depends solely on the physical strength and health of the working men and women.

Woman, being the mother of the race, should have laws enacted to protect her during childhood, adolescence and motherhood. As a mother is supposed to give her children the heritage of good health, and to nurse them, care for them, doctor them and train them to be useful citizens, the framing of our laws to that end is absolutely necessary.

In the main, opposition to laws protecting women and children has come from unenlightened employers who have been blind to their own larger interests and who have always seen in every attempt to protect the workers an interference with business and dividends. To this day it is the short-sighted and narrow-minded spirit of money-making that is the most persistent enemy of measures designed to save the workers from exhaustion and to conserve their working capacities. Work itself is of the very essence of life; without it, man's physical, as well as his moral, nature decays. Regular, continuous labor and exertion are as necessary to the workers' health as are the means of subsistence, and if legislation regulating the work-day had sought to invade legitimate work, it would have long ago defeated its own end. What it does seek to do is to check and control overwork, to conserve the workers from labor which leaves them spent and worn at 35 or 40 years of age, when they should be in their prime.

Industrial Fatigue

The regulation of working hours is the necessary procedure to prevent over-fatigue and exhaustion, the fore-runner of countless miseries to individuals and whole nations.

It is precisely by explaining the normal and abnormal aspects of fatigue, its nature, effects, and relation to all human life, that science can give its authoritative sanction to labor legislation. During the last century, unknown to those who saw the prac-

tical results of overwork in industry and sought a legal remedy year after year so often in vain, men of science have been studying these conditions.

The study of fatigue, as applied to industry, is not a remote speculation. It shows why the system of overwork must physiologically result in human deterioration and inferior output. It should help, also, to determine what protection is needed in the future for workers under modern conditions of labor.

Even physicians and students in hygiene are to a large extent unacquainted with the vast speed and complexity of processes to which industrial workers are subjected. They hardly know, for instance, how machinery is additionally speeded each year; how, to cite a single example from the needle trades, the newest power sewing machines, run by girl operators, carry 12 needles instead of one, or set almost 4,000 stitches a minute, each thread and needle having to be intently watched for breaking as the material is guided on its rapid passage.

Changes of which this is typical have added to the strain of industry in a progressive ratio, and obviously add also to all the elements which make up the working fatigue. It is not essential to know whether muscle or nerve substances tire first, or what part of our nervous system is affected first. For our purpose it is enough to realize that nervous fatigue exists. It is the form of fatigue most fraught with possibilities of mischief. For when fatigue affects the nervous system, it attacks what has been called the "administrative instrument of the individual." When that administrative instrument is impaired by overwork or exhaustion, formidable forms of disease appear.

The scientific interpretation of industrial problems becomes obvious enough. A flood of light is thrown on the intricate speed, overtime, piecework and like industrial requirements. For if fatigue is due to demonstrated chemical action, removable only by proper intervals of rest, if over-fatigue or exhaustion results from the accumulation of chemical fatigue-products and the destruction of energy-yielding material in nerve and muscle tissue; if the strain of labor carried on after fatigue has set in is proved to be more than simple work, then the need of the shorter work-day rests on a scientific basis.

"Man has a new right," the right of leisure and rest, as well as of work. The right to rest is inherent in man's physiological structure. From this follows the need to do away with the exhaustion resulting from overwork and to conserve working-power, the most precious possession of a nation. Science traces out a path for the modern law-maker. His difficult but glorious mission is to accomplish the normal synthesis of these two inalienable rights springing from the very laws of life—"The right to use one's working powers and the right to conserve them."

The Greater Morbidity of Women

The physiological differentiation between men and women is important because women's physiological handicaps make them more subject than men to the new strain of industry. If the health of women in industry is shown to be specially open to the inroads of fatigue and disease on account of their physical make-up they clearly need the protection of special laws.

In addition to their susceptibility to injury, working women are found to be more liable to disease in general than are men, and the burdens of industrial life press more heavily upon them.

The two most important facts to be noted are women's higher morbidity as compared with men's in the same occupations, and their longer duration of illness, measured by the number of days lost from work.

The monotony of so-called light and easy work may be more damaging than heavy work which gives some chance of variety. Monotony often inflicts more injury than greater muscular exertion just because it requires continuous recurring work from the nerve centres. The toils of monotony illustrate again how closely all the functions of life are bound up together; how the nervous and physical parts of us react and interact upon one another.

Dr. Emil Roth, of Potsdam, said that his observations are that strain of overwork upon the health of working women in stores and factories is never compensated, but encroaches steadily upon the workers' total health and endurance, permanently lowering their levels.

The married woman who is forced to work because of economic necessity by her husband's inability to earn an adequate wage for himself and family, must usually take whatever job she can get without too much question of wages or hours. But she is the worker who most needs the protection of the law, for the care of her children and her household will take many hours and much strength.

A married woman who had to be at work at 7.30 o'clock got up at 5.30, prepared breakfast, washed and dressed two children, left home at 6.30, placed her children with a neighbor and got to work at 7.30. She left work at 5.30, called for her children, got home at 6.30, prepared the evening meal, and then did the necessary household work and made and repaired her own and her children's clothes.

As the health of mothers is essential to vigorous offspring, the physical well-being of women becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.

With regard to the object of government which should be to make strong men and women and good citizens Edmund Burke used to say that, "nothing is worth anything in government unless good men and women are the result."

Infant Mortality

It has been said that, "there is no wiser statesmanship than that which concerns itself with the care of the child." No one would minimize the importance of any phase of child welfare work, but it would seem that if the highest type is to be realized the wisest statesmanship is that which concerns itself with the young women who are the potential mothers of the race.

If individuals and firms and even states are so lacking in their social development that they are willing to sacrifice these women to industrial advantage then organized society must take action.

The increasing impairment of social integrity shows that we must think of the future and of racial, as well as social, stability. Conservation must be applied to our heritage of health, not to the end that women may become more like men or

more masculine, but that they may become more feminine.

Science must be applied not only to immediate economic needs but also to greater individual and racial resistance to disease, for the quality of our citizens will determine the character of our civilization.

Life for a woman should mean more than wage earning, and should and does, mean more to our country than mere machinery. We should see to it that while engaged in the industries her hours of labor are short enough to enable her to develop into a normal, healthy, and valuable member of society. For upon the women depends the vigor of the race, and the vigor of the race must not be exploited for present-day purposes instead of for social conservation.

Mothers gainfully employed have a higher percentage of stillbirths than all other mothers or than those not gainfully employed. The highest percentage occurs among mothers gainfully employed away from home and the lowest among those gainfully employed at home.

The percentage of stillbirths is markedly higher among the older mothers. Babies born in the homes of unskilled workers where the earnings are small face greater hazards than those born in more fortunate circumstances. It is found that among the babies in the lowest earnings group, infant deaths are more than four times as frequent as in the highest earning group. It has been said that married women and mothers seek employment to earn pin money or money for special purposes, but low wages

on the part of the father is the most potent reason for the mother's going to work.

Babies of mothers gainfully employed during the year preceding the babies' birth had a mortality rate of 199.2, whereas the rate of babies of mothers who were not so employed was 133.9. The rate for babies of mothers whose gainful work was in the home was 149.8; for mothers who worked away from home, 227.5.

It remains to be demonstrated whether or not the gainful employment of the mother during some part of the year following child birth is an independent factor in the infant mortality rate. The mothers of 679 live-born infants were employed and among these infants occurred 150 deaths under 12 months. The infant mortality rate was 220.9, as compared with a rate of 122 for babies whose mothers were not gainfully employed during any part of the year following child-birth. The younger the baby the more marked the effect. Of the 119 babies whose mothers worked away from home before the baby was four months old, 33 died before the age of one year.

In times of unemployment of fathers mothers of necessity seek gainful employment and enter into competition with unmarried women and girls, thereby making it more difficult for them to get employment. Children born of women gainfully employed are of a low physical and mental standard.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN AUTOMOBILE TRADING

Some Startling Bargains

In these days of big business deals and overnight fortunes, one is not surprised at anything, but—

In the peaceful quietude of the noon-hour recess from the bustle of business, the boss of a big commercial establishment was enjoying the fragrance of his after lunch cheroot. The door of his private office stood slightly ajar, and from beyond came the occasional bustle of the office boy and the one clerk left behind to guide the progress of the business during the lunch hour. Suddenly through the open window behind him came voices—

"I'll trade you one of my Marmons for a Ford!"

Here was big business to be sure—but there must be a catch in it somewhere. The business man rubbed his eyes. Was he dreaming? But the reply was even more astonishing.

"I haven't got a Ford to spare, but I tell you what; I've got two Hudsons and a Studebaker I don't want, and I'll swap you for a Chevrolet."

Here was big business with a vengeance; the commercial man decided he must get a look at the perpetrators of such hectic bargaining. He tip-toed to the open window. Below him on the sidewalk was his office boy with a telegraph messenger. They were swapping Guinea Gold Cigarette cards in an effort to complete a series.

He returned to the cigar, muttering, "They're on me."

"This milk of yours has not been particularly good lately," said Mrs. Fratchie, one morning.

The milkman looked hurt.

"I can assure you, madam," he said, "this is milk of the first water."



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Labor in Mexico

By J. W. BROWN, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions
(in the Labor Magazine)

MOST Europeans rarely think of an organized workers' movement in Mexico, and are prone to regard it as the land of perpetual revolutions. It is exceedingly difficult to form a considered judgment on conditions in Mexico, as very little reliable or unbiased information about actual conditions there appears in the European press. Journalists generally appear to be imbued with the idea that this land of picturesque revolutions must always appear in this light, and hence we find the prevailing impression is that Mexico is a land of banditti and brigands, with the most unstable and "comic opera" form of government in the world.

It is a truism to point out that in all countries the labor movement has had a long, uphill fight to secure measures of justice, but in Mexico the workers have had exceptionally unfavorable political and social conditions to contend with. It is a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Ninety per cent of the known plants of the earth grow in its fertile soil; its forests yield the best of hard woods; its plains support herds of cattle and horses; and, most important of all, perhaps, in its later history, there is oil in abundance to be found. But Mexico was until recent years typically the land of a subject race, and in the midst of this natural plenty the bulk of her population were living in a state of serfdom and abject poverty. For the great majority of the population consists of peasants, primarily of Indian blood (in the other classes there is a much greater variety and mixture of races, Spanish predominating), and these were bound body and soul to the landlords, working under a system of peonage, aggravated by a truck system and debt slavery. Although oil has played such a prominent part in later relations, particularly those with Great Britain and the United States, the agrarian question and the discontent of the agrarian workers has always played the greatest part in Mexican affairs, and was the determining factor in the movements that culminated in the Carranza régime of 1917, under which the New Constitution was given, and that of Obregon which followed it.

Agriculture Still Uppermost

For the greater part, Mexico is still agricultural. Stimulated by foreign enterprise and financed with foreign capital, industries have been developed in the last few years. Railways and ports have been constructed, and large textile factories have been opened, and, above all, oil has been exploited; but still the very great majority of the workers are peasant agriculturalists. Ever since the last decade of the nineteenth century there have been sporadic attempts at organization among the Mexican workers. Here and there strikes broke out. In other cases the discontent led the peasants to attach themselves to one or other leader of the successive revolutions or rebellions, for very few of which any other cause can be found than the personal quarrels of disgruntled generals, though that of Juarez, in the fifties, led to the temporary victory of a progressive program, and caused the final disappearance of the churches from the ranks of

property holders. In most cases the revolutionary leaders used the workers simply as tools, and forgot their obligations as soon as their support was no longer needed. But the participation of the workers in these movements served to demonstrate both to political aspirants and to the workers themselves the important part that could be played by them in national affairs.

It is significant that the first "Labor Party" was formed in 1909, with a few thousand members, its main object being the election of a general as vice-president, the organization being dissolved after the election was over. The revolutionary period, however, from 1910 to the present day, shows the growing importance of labor first coming to the support of candidates for the presidency who would promise to grant them improvements in their lot, and this gave the workers an increasing consciousness of their power. Madero gained the support of the workers because his program was more advanced, not only in the towns, but among the agriculturalists, whose cry was the age-long demand, "Land and Liberty!"

From 1910 onwards, clubs began to be formed for the promulgation of political and industrial programs, and all candidates for office tried to obtain the adherence of as many of these as possible. The Labor League was formed in 1913, which year saw the foundation of a number of unions. Madero al-



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lowed the workers the right to combine, but under his successor these unions were persecuted and completely broken up, the leaders being imprisoned or exiled. But the movement was not killed, and in 1914 things came to a head, when there were three candidates for the presidency, Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, each attempting to get office by force. Obregon, then commander-in-chief of Carranza's army, appealed for the support of labor, which was given, after much deliberation, to the extent of raising six battalions of 600 men each in Mexico City and four more outside, not out of enthusiasm for his programme, but because the leaders considered this the only way to end an impossible situation and secure internal peace. Carranza undoubtedly owed his victory to their help, and when made president he fulfilled his obligations by introducing the new Constitution of 1917, which (particularly by its clauses on land-tenure and expropriation and labor conditions) gave such offence to the British and American governments that they withheld recognition.

Growth of Industrial Organizations

This victory for the workers gave a great impetus to industrial organization, and from 1913 onwards trade unions began to be formed in every trade and district, though at first with very vague aims and policy. In 1918, these unions were combined in a National Centre, of which Luiz Morones, the most prominently active man in the movement then and now, was made secretary. The same congress adopted a far-reaching labor program, including the 48-hour week. At the end of the same year the Mexican centre took a leading part in the formation of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which one of its members, Vargas, was made a secretary.

Carranza, once secure of his position, failed to take adequate measures for the carrying out of the constitution, and in 1920 Obregon, again with very strong support from labor forces—Morones himself raising 100,000 men—headed a revolution, during which Carranza was killed. Obregon was made president. Recognizing the assistance of the labor movement, he appointed some of its leaders to high office in the state, Morones being given charge of the state factories. Under the Obregon régime the labor movement flourished and grew in numbers and influence. On account of the high percentage of illiteracy, particularly among the agricultural and other Indian members, it is difficult to get exact statistics, but the number of organized workers is from one to one and a-half million. One of the largest unions, however, that of the railwaymen, is outside the National Centre.

Determined efforts were made to ensure the carrying out of the labor clauses in the constitution, many of which are more favorable to the workers than the Washington Conventions, as will be seen from the following examples:—

1. There is a maximum eight-hour day, and seven hours in the case of night work. Over-time must be paid at double rates, must not exceed three hours or continue for more than three days, and is prohibited in the case of women and young people.

3. Women and young people may not be employed in dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

4. Women before and after child-birth are protected by special regulations, including the

payment of wages for one month of complete rest.

5. There are clauses enforcing the payment of a minimum wage, and requiring equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex or race.

The clauses which may have contributed to the non-recognition of Mexico were those which dealt with expropriation of land under certain circumstances, and others which were regarded as dangerous to industrial enterprises owned by foreign firms.

Gompers, Mexico's Friend

The years 1920 onwards saw close relations between the Mexican workers' movement and the U.S.A., through the pan-American Federation of Labor. Gompers, its president, has consistently shown himself a friend and supporter of Mexico, and a strong advocate of the recognition by the U.S.A., which was granted in 1921. At the same time Morones and his colleagues have been making contact with workers in Europe. Inconsistent as it may seem with such close relations with the American Federation of Labor, it is the fact that a delegation was sent to Moscow in 1921, though nothing in the way of close relations followed. A visit was also paid in 1922 to the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam, a return visit being paid by the writer to Mexico in 1923-24, with a view to making arrangements for a joint conference with all Latin-American countries. Largely owing to the disturbances accompanying the presidential election campaign which coincided with his visit, no concrete plans could be made.

A good example of the ignorance that prevails in England about the Mexican movement is shown in the statement published by the "Daily Herald" early this year that Morones was assisting Huerta, the reactionary rebel candidate for the presidency, whereas the fact is that Morones threw the whole weight of the labor movement into the scale in favor of General Calles, and secured 100,000 volunteers for "Red" or labor regiments in the Mexican army.

The labor leaders in Mexico find it very difficult to understand why the British Labor Government should still withhold recognition, while the capitalist government in the U.S.A. has granted it, and it is a very sore point with them. What I want to plead for is sympathy with and understanding for Mexico. The workers there have been kept down and left to illiteracy, and now that they have achieved a certain measure of success and freedom in the face of tremendous odds, it is essential that they should be shown friendship and sympathy. Recognition must no longer be withheld. The history of the Trade Union movement in any country is a fascinating story, but the evolution of the movement in Mexico is a fit subject for an epic.

"There is a spirit of forgive and forget in the world," claims an optimist. There must be. It is reported that a writer of popular songs has passed away quite peacefully in his bed.

A five-year-old son of a Leeds steeplejack ascended 120 feet to the top of the steeple of a Scarborough church. It is presumed that the lad had heard that a cigarette card had blown up there.



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FOR traffic as we know it today, the roads of our ancestors are totally inadequate. This is being brought home to us more clearly, as automotive transport increases and our old-time roads break down under the strain of it.

A pavement, to meet the exacting requirements of present-day conditions, must provide a smooth surface, yet gritty enough to give firm footing to steel-shod horses and rubber-shod cars.

The even, gritty surface of Concrete meets these conditions. Requiring but slight "crown" for perfect drainage, Concrete enables traffic to move rapidly, easily and safely.

Biggest of all the factors in the choice of Concrete is its permanence—its resistance to the pounding strains of all kinds of vehicles. Concrete costs so little to maintain that the taxpayer's burden is lightened, while his use of the roads is increased.

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IN these days of swiftly moving traffic, crossing a street becomes an adventure seldom free from danger and only too often resulting in accident. In more than half the cases the victims are children,

The older cities have corrected such dangerous conditions---

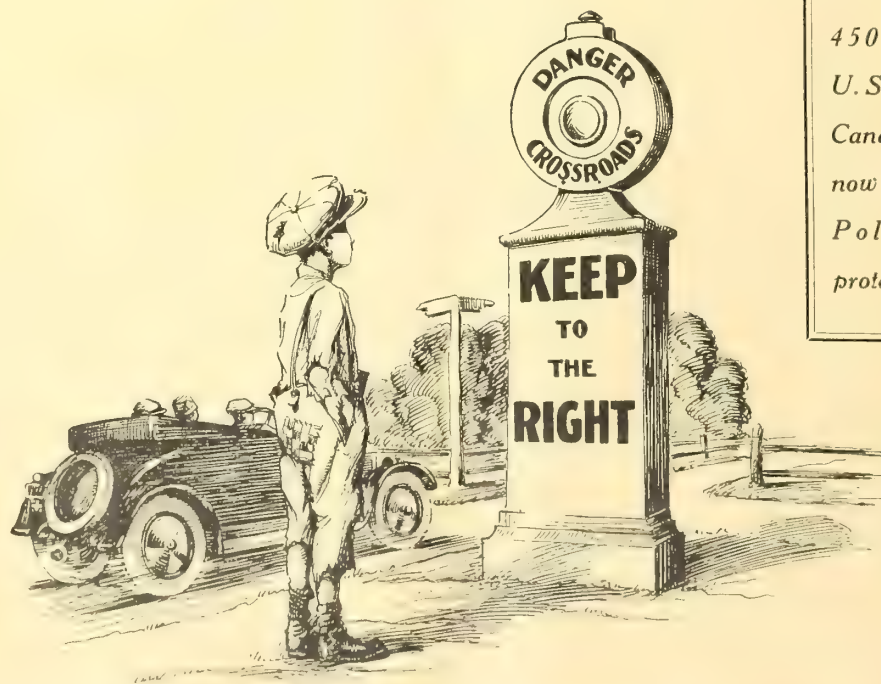
in LONDON they protect with safety "Isles" and "Silent Policemen".

in PARIS they are protected on the "Refuges".

in NEW YORK they are secure on a safety "zone".

Modern cities realize that it pays to make the crossings safe, and mechanical controls are less expensive than policemen.

Help keep him right!



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Miss Bondfield Visits Canada

BELIEVING that there is no such effective method of clearing difficulties as that of seeing conditions first-hand and no surer means of fostering friendship and enlisting co-operation than through direct personal contact, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Labor, is at present spending several weeks, studying conditions in Canada.

The question claiming her attention is that of immigration, such a vital issue with the Dominion at the moment. Canada's urgent need for increased population and England's ability to supply it constitutes a two-sided problem which can be solved only by complete understanding and hearty co-operation on the part of those concerned.

For 25 years actively identified with labor affairs as a lecturer, writer and adviser; having been a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and having officially attended labor conferences in Berne, Paris, Atlantic City, Washington and Geneva, besides visiting Russia as a delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, Miss Bondfield, the first woman parliamentary secretary of Great Britain, is eminently capable of filling the post of ambassador where matters of emigration and immigration are concerned.

The immigration policy now being followed by the Old Country does not consist of an attempt to dump surplus population on the dominions, according to Miss Bondfield, who is accompanied to this country by representatives of the Overseas Settlement Committee, but is rather an earnest endeavor to achieve a transfer of population which will be beneficial to all three parties involved—the dominions, the Mother Country and the settlers.

"We are here, not to discuss our own particular problem nor to talk with you on hundreds of subjects on which we have various particular views," Miss Bondfield said, "but to get down to the real Canadian opinion on all the many phases of this most important subject."

A Fifty-fifty Agreement

The sum of £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) is annually "ear-marked" by the British Government for the purpose of bringing about a transfer of population calculated to be satisfactory alike to the home government and to the dominions, the Parliamentary Secretary explained. This was on condition, however, that the Canadian Government yearly provided the same sum. Such a fifty-fifty agreement would not extend merely to the amount of money expended but also to the selection of the right type of immigrants, those chosen by the British authorities requiring to be approved by Canada as well. Such a scheme should prove watertight in its effectiveness.

One of the most important phases of the immigration policy, in Miss Bondfield's opinion, is that of family migration. "Group settlement," she said, shortly after her arrival here, "is the ideal form of immigration. Plans have been laid to settle 3,000 families on farms purchased by the Dominion Government which will be handed over to the settlers

on terms that will give them from 30 to 35 years in which to make payment."

During her visit here Miss Bondfield is also inquiring to what extent voluntary effort can be relied upon to look after the settlers after their arrival in this country, and as to how far collective nominations, that is, the fostering of certain immigrant families by churches and other organizations, are likely to prove workable. Another problem engaging her attention is that of child migration which has been carefully considered for more than 40 years, but which still requires deep study. Miss Bondfield is also soliciting co-operation in the transference of unaccompanied women from the Old Country to the Dominion, 13,000 of these having

BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENTARY
SECRETARY



Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, who is spending several weeks studying immigration conditions here.

come over from England last year. It is the desire of the Parliamentary Secretary to have such individuals put in the way of relieving over-worked farmers' wives and daughters. In this connection she hopes to enlist the assistance of various women's societies in Canada.

"What I want to know," she said, "is if the country will welcome still more of these unaccompanied women. They can be absorbed in still greater numbers, but will their influx be welcome to Canadians in general and to the farmers in particular?"

Canada is earning a special place in history, she said, by bringing the civilization of the town to the door of the farmer. This, in her opinion, may be the means of checking the exodus of country folk to the city.

Tea and coffee take away the appetite for the things which make children grow. These beverages may satisfy the longing for food but they do not provide any of the things which the body must have in order that it may grow strong and healthy.

In the Realm of Home

Cancer in the Cupboard

By ELLIS BARKER

HITHERTO scientists and others differed as to the way cancer is caused. It was widely believed that that horrible disease comes on more or less suddenly. Many women have traced cancer in the breast to a blow or knock suffered some months previous to the appearance of cancer.

In a book recently published I have treated the causation of cancer in the most popular language available. I have endeavored to show that it does not come on suddenly like a thief in the night, but that it takes as a rule ten, twenty, or thirty years to develop.

If the new cancer doctrine, which has been enthusiastically endorsed by a great many eminent medical men, is correct, cancer is due to chronic poisoning and to vitamine starvation, and it takes



as a rule a great many years to develop a condition which culminates in cancer. A blow on the breast or some other unimportant incident is merely the last straw.

Vitamine poisoning means habitual consumption of devitalized food. In our foodstuffs there are certain infinitely small ingredients, the existence of which was not known in the past. These vitally important elements are scientifically called vitamins. Lack of these vitamins leads at last to various diseases. Among these are scurvy, scurvy-rickets, and various others.

Raw foodstuffs and the husks of grain are particularly rich in vitamins. Vitamins are more or less absent in white bread, white sugar, white flour, and vegetables which have been boiled long or boiled with soda.

Lack of vitamins not only leads to physical degeneration in a general way, but leads in particular to chronic constipation. Chronic constipation in turn creates poisons in our insides. Now, when anybody has been absorbing self-created poisons for twenty or thirty years it is only natural that grave disease follows, especially if the body has been systematically weakened by wrong feeding.

Slow Poisoning

I have shown in my book that there is quite a number of chemical poisons which will kill rapidly if a single large dose is taken. If infinitely small doses of the same poison are taken every day there will be no symptoms of poisoning, but after ten, twenty, or thirty years a typical cancer, such as arsenic cancer, may develop.

In view of the fact that a good many poisons have, during the last few years, been found to be cancer producers if habitually taken in extremely small doses, there is every reason to suspect that there may be other poisons which will have the same effect. Among these chemical poisons, chemical preservations stand foremost. Our food is devitaminised and the vitamins are replaced by poisonous chemicals.

Those who wish to avoid cancer should endeavor to eat, to a very large extent, fresh and unsophisticated food as Nature has produced it. They should replace white bread by brown wholemeal bread, eat plenty of fresh fruit and salads, and should avoid over-much sugar and over-hot drink. People drink their tea, etc., at a temperature which is bound to ruin the stomach and to produce cancer in that organ.

The diet mentioned will keep the bowels open by a natural means. Many of the medicines habitually taken contain powerful irritants and are bound to do very great mischief indeed. Preservatives should be shunned. Over-cooking and the use of soda should be abolished. The reforms described should not only reduce the cancer mortality, but should improve the general health of the nation.

Restoring Japanese Lacquer

To restore the lacquer on Japanese and other trays that have become dull through age and wear, make a small ball of cotton-wool, put a few drops of very good oil on the lacquered surface and rub thoroughly until all the oil is absorbed.



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Making a Happy Marriage

By a Wife

I THINK that a great deal of married happiness depends on Kitchen Love, although it sounds so horribly prosaic, but I mean to take care that my house is run in a proper way, and that my husband has his favorite dishes sometimes, cooked in just the way he likes them done. Nothing irritates a man more than a muddle, and bad cooking. After all, I'd never dare to slack in an office—and running a home is a business too, isn't it?

I shall never allow my husband to get on my nerves. Such lots of married people seem to be always grumbling about some canker in marriage, but it's just a little bit mean to moan like that, don't you think? Sometimes a man is apt to jar, and my husband will not be an exception, but when it happens, I'm just going to look the other way, and get extra busy. And I'll never, never mention it to anyone!

There seems to me a lot in giving him plenty of rope. For the tightly-tied husband chafes and breaks away. So when he wants to have that Saturday outing, I am just going to grin and bear it with outward fortitude and fatalistic calm. It is aggravating, I admit, sometimes, but if he wants to leave me alone, he can. I wonder if perhaps that will make my husband all the keener to take me along as well when he goes for a jaunt?

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Practical patriotism reaches the pocket book---and buying PRUE PRODUCTS is good business, too, for each in its own class is the best value procurable for the money.



Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED
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A Dainty Nightdress



A good pattern for a nightdress, especially if it is easily made, is always appreciated in the home workroom—such a pattern is this, which combines simplicity and comfort. It may be made up in nainsook, fine longcloth, or cotton crepe. Patterned chiffonelle and silk are also much used for nightwear at the moment. The pattern is cut out in one piece, the short Magyar sleeves being finished by turn-back cuffs. The trimming may take the form of lace, embroidery, or simple hem stitch. The length required for cutting, either 24 or 28 inch waist sizes, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide.

EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS

Three level teaspoons equal one tablespoon; 16 level tablespoons equal one cup; 2 cups equal one pint; 2 cups sugar equal one pound; 2 cups fat equal one pound; 4 cups flour equal one pound; 16 oz. (ounces) equal one pound.

An Easily Prepared Meal

When you come home late and tired. "Let the Clark Kitchens help you" with the meal. Clark's Soups and your choice of many Clark Prepared Foods: Corned Beef, Pork and Beans, Beef Steak and Onions, Canadian Boiled Dinner, etc., simplify the cooking and afford excellent meals.

Try These Recipes

PRUNE BETTY

2 Cups cooked pitted prunes, 1 cup toasted fine breadcrumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot prune juice, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup orange marmalade.

BUTTER a baking dish. Cover bottom and sides with bread crumbs; add a layer of prunes, a layer of marmalade and a layer of crumbs. Continue until all are used, having last layer crumbs. Break the butter into bits and sprinkle over top. Pour hot prune juice over all; bake in medium hot oven about fifteen minutes. Will serve four persons. If you will toast your stale bread, grind it and keep it in a jar with a cloth tied over the top, it will always be ready for this easily prepared dessert.

SAUSAGE RISsoles

Filling.—Take a tin of Clark's sausage and cut meat into small dice, mix with cream sauce, season to taste. Method.—Prepare a paste made with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful baking powder, 2 cups mashed potatoes. Roll out thinly on floured board, cut into 3 inch squares, place spoonful of sausage mixture on each, fold over and seal edges. Roll in beaten egg then bread crumbs. Fry golden brown in smoking hot fat. Serve on lace paper doily, with canned peas and Clark's tomato ketchup.

Few people won't want a second helping of this delicious dish.

"I'll Be a Sunflower!"

Beryl M. Treharne suggests that you may as well be a flower as a weed, and it's up to you to choose."

DO you remember that little poem we used to learn at school. It began:

"Little brown seed, oh, little brown brother,
Are you awake in the dark?"

And then they went on to say which flowers they would be if they could choose, and the one who is speaking says, "I'll be a sunflower. . . ."

Why don't more of us determine to be sunflowers?

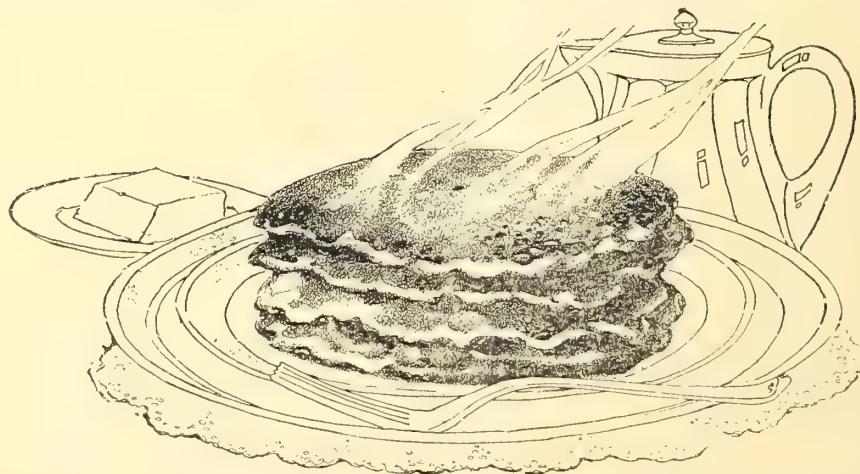
Some of us aren't even any kind of flower, we're just weeds.

There's the girl who has a job till she marries, and hangs on to it, but doesn't bother to put her heart and soul into it, because it doesn't matter to her. But it matters to the firm. I wish these girls would think that they are paid a certain amount of money each week for the best work, and that there is no reason why a firm should have the doubtful honor of keeping them till they're married.

Then there are selfish flowers who don't care whom they disturb, so long as they have all the room they want. Also there are miserable flowers, with their heads hanging despondently towards the earth.

But I always think the glory of the garden is that lovely patch of yellow at the end—where the sunflowers are grouped together, lifting their golden radiance to catch the sun's smile.

It's the human sunflowers in life who leave us with a song in our hearts.



delicious and satisfying

Puffy, brown pancakes taste so good these chilly autumn nights. They're economical and easy to make if you use—

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads - Cakes - Puddings - Pastries

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL



MY dear Nieces and Nephews:—
Here is a new exercise for you to do. See if you can read the following little verse:—

As I walked through a dewy xxxx,
I met a country xxxx,
To her I xxxx a bow and said—

“Pray, tell me now your name.”

“Dear me,” all the kiddies are whispering,
“what’s the idea? Here are kisses mixed up with poetry.”

No, kiddies, those xxxx are not kisses. They are four missing letters, and they are the same four missing letters each time, though they aren’t in the same position.

Guess what they are. If you can’t find out after ten whole minutes you will find the answer here. It is mead.

Kindest wishes from your loving

Aunt Flo.

The Pea-Shooter

RODDY said they’d have a “market,” so each boy brought along something he wanted exchanged during recess.

“Who wants a roll of film—all cats and birds?”

“Here’s a fine old knife!”

“What price a first-class peashooter an’ a bag of peas—self-scorers.”

Roddy and Mac both claimed the peashooter at the same moment.

“I said it first.”

“Oooh, you didn’t. I did!”

“All right. I’ll fight you for it.”

But just at that moment the bell rang.

Roddy snatched the peashooter, threw down the old glass pyramid he was exchanging and went up to his class-room.

All through the lesson Mac glared at him, so Roddy picked up the peashooter and inserted a pea.

Mac, catching his eye, made a most awful face at him; his eyes turned in and his tongue came out.

“All right, old son!” muttered Roddy. He waited until Mac looked away, and then “Pip!” a pea bounded from the shooter.

But it didn’t hit Mac—it hit the teacher, who happened that second to come in at the door!

Dead silence, and then the teacher said in an awful voice:

“Who did that?”

“It —it wasn’t meant for you, Miss Brown,” Roddy said in a small voice.

“I suppose not! I shall see you in my room later.”

“Now you’ll catch it,” signed Mac with a grin.

“I shall see you, too, Macdonald,” said Miss Brown, turning round suddenly.

The grin faded right away from Mac’s face, and

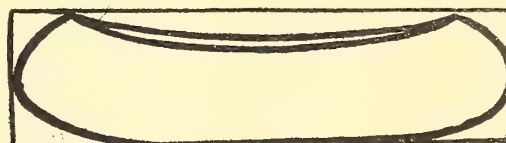
How to Make a Canoe

If you make it properly it will really sail on the water and it will take passengers if you can find anybody a little smaller than Tom Thumb!

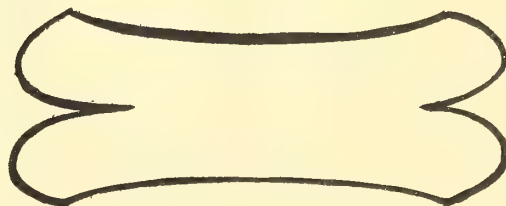
Get a piece of stiff paper as big as this page and fold across the middle lengthwise. Curve each end like the picture, using a cup as a guide, and make a long hollow curve along the top; it will be best to draw this curve first.

Gum inside these long curves and stick them together.

Now you’ve got something that looks like a canoe. To make it stay open gum in three seats made of straight pieces of stiff paper. Paint the canoe in bright colors, make a paddle, and all you have to do then is to fetch the sea along!



Cut bold curves like this.



This is the paper opened out - gum along each curve.



Your finished canoe and the paddle.

after they’d seen the teacher the two boys decided a mere peashooter wasn’t worth the trouble it had caused!

CAN YOU GUESS THESE?

When has a man to keep his word?
When no one will take it.

Which is the best land for young children?
Lapland.

Section Française

La Quarantième Convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada

Le quarantième convention annuelle du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada s'est réunie en séance lundi, le 15 septembre, à la Masonic Hall, London, Ont., avec une délégation venant de toutes les parties du Canada et comprenant 264 délégués, dont 51 représentants de la province de Québec.

Vu l'état anormal des conditions ouvrières au Canada, cette convention couvre des sujets dont la portée aura sa répercussion même en dehors des limites du Canada et aura certainement une grande influence sur le travail des ouvriers organisés sur tout le continent américain.

Le congrès s'est ouvert sous la présidence de M. Tom Moore, président du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada, qui déclara que la convention aurait une grande répercussion sur la vie industrielle et peut-être même sur la vie administrative du pays, car de nombreuses résolutions ont été présentées concernant le problème des heures de travail, l'immigration, le chômage, la politique des salaires raisonnables et les conditions d'emploi, le piquetage paisible et les injonctions, l'unité internationale et l'autonomie canadienne, la santé et la protection, les allocations aux mères, les pensions du vieil âge, l'éducation, les étiquettes de l'union, la constitution et les lois et autres sujets qui, quoique non classifiés, n'en sont pas de moindre importance.

"Le congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada est un corps canadien gouverné par les Canadiens et pour les Canadiens", telle fut la déclaration du président Tom Moore. Voici ce qu'il dit :

"Tout délégué à cette convention est canadien et est membre d'une union canadienne et a à coeur les intérêts canadiens. Les premières dépêches concernant la grève des postiers furent que cette grève avait été commencée par des étrangers. Le but du Congrès depuis ses quarante années d'existence a été de promouvoir les intérêts des citoyens canadiens".

Le président Moore remercia les orateurs au nom des délégués pour les bons souhaits de bienvenue exprimés à l'égard du Congrès, et dit que tout homme qui n'est pas un renégat et qui est de tout coeur au service de ses concitoyens, doit soutenir le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada.

Faisant allusion à la conférence sur le chômage tenue à Ottawa, le président Moore dit que le gouvernement doit accepter sa part des responsabilités à cet effet.

"Je puis dire que les ouvriers du pays ont l'intention de voir à ce que le gouvernement fasse quelque chose dans ce sens. Nous sommes consentants de porter notre part des responsabilités pour ce que

nous avons fait jusqu'à ce jour et nous espérons que ceux en dehors du Congrès accepteront la même responsabilité. C'est le devoir de chacun de montrer son approbation ou sa désapprobation des actions ou questions par cette arme, la franchise".

Attirant l'attention des délégués sur une déclaration d'un des orateurs précédents, que c'était

GUSTAVE FRANCO



Vice-président de l'exécutif de la Province de Québec et secrétaire correspondant du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.

l'idéal du Congrès de faire ce qui était juste et droit, le président déclara :

"Nous réclamons le droit de dire ce qui est sage et juste et nous ne permettrons pas à nos employeurs ou à aucun groupe de dire qu'ils sont supérieurs en intelligence ou en intégrité au Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada".

Le président exprima son regret de voir qu'il n'y avait pas plus de femmes déléguées. Il mentionna toutefois que ceci ne voulait pas dire que le Congrès n'avait pas à coeur les questions féminines ou de l'enfance, car le Congrès s'occupait activement de la question du travail des femmes et des enfants.

Le président présenta les trois délégués fraternels : Mlle Mabel Leslie, de la Women's Trade Union League of America; Walter W. Brittain, président de l'Union Internationale des Polisseurs de métaux;

et J. T. Brownlie, du Congrès des Unions Ouvrières Britanniques.

Le maire Wenige souhaita, au nom de la ville de London, la bienvenue aux délégués du Congrès et les assura de toute l'hospitalité possible et que son désir était que lorsque les délégués retourneront dans leur demeure ils conserveront un heureux souvenir de leur stage dans la ville de London, Ont.

M. Frank White, M.P., qui adressa la parole aux délégués, dit que le mouvement ouvrier avait une grande responsabilité dans l'éducation dans le Dominion et que le Congrès avait été un grand facteur dans le développement du Canada, dans le passé, en améliorant les lois, en diminuant les heures de travail, en obtenant de meilleurs salaires et en améliorant les conditions sociales des travailleurs. Il dit que les ouvriers devraient profiter de la leçon qui dérivait des choses européennes dont les peuples avaient essayé toutes les théories, dont les unes ont prouvé succès, les autres faillite. Il fit allusion à la cour juvénile qui était l'oeuvre du Congrès. L'établissement de ce tribunal est un crédit pour les travailleurs organisés.

Le chef de police Birrell adressa un mot de bienvenue à la convention et se déclara touché de ce privilège.

On procéda ensuite à la formation des divers comités; les délégués suivants furent élus présidents des comités respectifs: Créances: J. T. Foster, Montréal; Résolutions: Jas. Marks, Niagara Falls; Règles parlementaires: A. J. Crawford, Vancouver; Rapports des officiers: E. Ingles, London; Constitution et lois: Gus. Francq, Montréal; Etiquettes de

et même exonérer son gouvernement de la part qu'il avait prise concernant la présente situation industrielle.

La clause particulière de cette résolution qui amena la censure du Ministre du Travail fut une clause de la résolution référant au *Hansard*, non révisé, des débats de la Chambre des Communes, page 4,295, donnant la réplique du Ministre au député ouvrier J. S. Woodsworth, de Winnipeg, sur la question de l'introduction de la journée de huit heures sur les travaux du gouvernement. M. Murdock mentionna dans ce discours que le gouvernement ne pouvait pas instituer cette politique vu les effets que cela pourrait avoir sur les heures de travail dans la district de Welland. C'était pour le canal maritime de Welland spécialement que cette demande de la journée de huit heures était faite.

Le délégué Ernie Ingles, de London, qui, alors qu'il assistait à la conférence du chômage à Ottawa, s'éprit du Ministre du Travail à tel point qu'il quitta la salle, sans même exprimer son opinion sur ce sujet.

"J'aurais pu", dit-il, "appeler le Ministre du Travail plus qu'un hypocrite, mais ceci n'aurait pas été parlementaire. Après trente ans dans le mouvement ouvrier, il dit qu'il connaît quelque chose du mouvement ouvrier. S'il en sait quelque chose il le tient bien caché. En dehors de son attitude concernant le canal Welland, lorsqu'il s'opposa à la journée de huit heures afin de ne pas nuire à d'autres travaux dans le district, son sentiment est trop bien connu pour ne permettre aucune condamnation par ce Congrès. De passer cette résolution sans son intention réelle et ne pas exprimer notre opinion sur le Ministre du Travail, c'est nous inviter à la défaite de nos revendications et nous montrer satisfaits de ce que nous recevons".

Jack Macdonald fut le délégué suivant qui prit la parole sur cette question et déclara que le Travail en général était opposé à James Murdock. "A moins que nous passions cette résolution telle qu'elle est, dit-il, et que nous exprimions notre attitude envers lui, nos ennemis interpréteront nos actions comme lui étant favorables en ce qui regarde le Travail. Son record entier comme ministre du Travail suffit pour justifier notre refus d'enlever la clause qui l'accuse d'hypocrisie, tel que le propose le comité des résolutions".

Le délégué Bock, de Toronto, manifesta son indignation à l'égard des actes injustes, commis par le ministre envers les ouvriers organisés et non-organisés.

"Tout homme a souffert, en un temps ou l'autre des actions du ministre du Travail. Les mineurs, les postiers, les ouvriers de Welland, les électriciens, tous ont subi son despotisme. La seule chose raisonnable à faire est de laisser la résolution telle qu'elle est et exprimer notre opinion au ministre".

Le délégué Thompson, de London, se déclara du même avis que les délégués précédents et il fut supporté par d'autres délégués.

Etaient opposés à ces critiques: les délégués Marsh, de Toronto, président du comité des résolutions, les délégués Gus. Francq, de Montréal, et Simpson, de Toronto, qui supportèrent l'action du comité. Ils étaient tous, toutefois, de l'opinion générale sur M. Murdock et leur seule opposition était que vu que la résolution demandait au gouvernement de mettre en force la journée de huit heures, c'était

OMER FLEURY



Membre de l'exécutif du Province de Québec (Montréal).

l'union: R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; Voies et moyens: Frank McKenna, Cranbrook; Audition: Georges R. Brunet, Montréal.

A la séance de mardi après-midi, une vive discussion fut soulevée au sujet du Ministre du Travail, l'hon. James Murdock, quant à savoir s'il était juste de mettre tout le blâme sur les épaules du Ministre,

de mauvaise politique de dire en même temps à son ministre du Travail qu'il était un hypocrite. Ils furent contrebalancés, toutefois, par les "anti" et leur recommandation fut défaite.

L'aile gauche du mouvement ouvrier canadien se lança à l'attaque contre le Congrès en dénonçant son inaction sur des questions importantes, son évasion sur des questions affectant vitalelement les affaires du trade-unionisme en Canada. Cette discussion dura plus de deux heures et demie. Des discours furent prononcés de tous les bouts de la salle et la discussion devint si ardente que le président Moore dut rappeler aux délégués que les personnalités ne seraient pas tolérées en autant que la convention était concernée.

Cette discussion fut amenée par suite d'une résolution incorporant plusieurs résolutions émanant d'unions ouvrières et de conseils de métiers du Dominion, demandant au Congrès de se séparer de la Fédération Américaine du Travail et de conduire ses propres affaires pour l'intérêt du peuple canadien, sans aucune intervention de la part des organisations ouvrières internationales. Le comité des résolutions recommanda que le Congrès réitère l'action prise par le Congrès lors de la convention d'Edmonton, l'an dernier à l'effet que le Congrès continue son adhésion à la présente forme d'organisation.

L'argument du délégué Buckley, de Toronto, à l'effet que le mouvement ouvrier canadien a, en réalité, son autonomie maintenant s'il désire la faire valoir, fut sévèrement critiqué par le délégué Clark, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, qui déclara que toutes les concessions que les mineurs de l'Est avaient pu obtenir leur sont enlevées une à une par le fait que leurs activités sont paralysées par les liens internationaux.

Le délégué Buck, de Toronto, dit: "Hier nous avons censuré le gouvernement parce qu'il ne s'occupe pas des questions ouvrières. Ce Congrès fait exactement la même chose. Il est méconnu par tout le Dominion justement parce que notre comité des résolutions a peur d'exprimer son attitude. Si ce Congrès, au lieu de passer de bonnes résolutions, prenait action lorsque la chose est nécessaire, nous aurions le corps le plus puissant en Canada.

"Le président Tom Moore a assisté à une convention internationale à Genève. Et qu'ont-ils discuté? Ils discutèrent ce que les ouvriers feraient de leur temps libre. Pour l'amour de Dieu, considérons donc comment obtenir plus de temps libre au lieu de s'occuper de savoir comment on l'utilisera."

Cette attaque fut relevée par le délégué Hevey, de Toronto, qui déclara que les membres de l'aile gauche n'étaient d'aucune manière en faveur d'un bon travail.

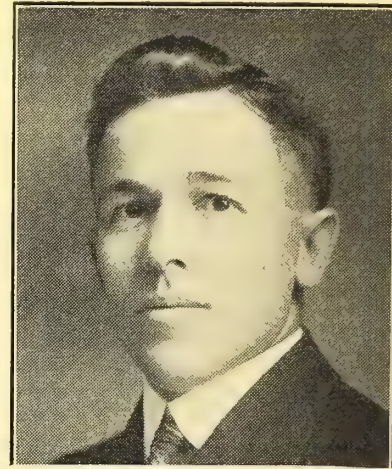
"Ils sont ici pour jeter la semence du mécontentement. Mettons-nous au travail avec ce que nous avons actuellement en mains. Le chômage est notre pire mal. N'attendez pas les soins du docteur, essayez d'y remédier. Achetez des marchandises canadiennes. Combien y en a-t-il parmi vous qui savent qu'il y a eu une importation de \$33,000,000 de marchandises textiles au Canada durant les six premiers mois de l'année?"

L'argument principal de l'aile gauche était que le parti ouvrier du Canada était sous la férule de la Fédération Américaine du Travail et était démoralisé parce qu'il n'y avait pas de corps central en Canada qui pouvait les aider en temps de besoin.

La défense des droits de la droite fut prise par le délégué Schubert, échevin de Montréal, et repré-

sentant du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal, qui fit un des plus éloquents discours qui aient été prononcés dans la ville de London. Il déclara que les ouvriers n'étaient pas encore assez forts en Canada pour avoir leur autonomie complète, et il

JOSEPH PELLETIER



Membre de l'exécutif du Province de Québec (Montréal).

préconisa aux ouvriers d'attendre le moment où les conditions permettraient une telle action.

"Je crois", dit-il, "que les ouvriers n'ont pas encore atteint ce degré de mentalité qui les ferait souscrire volontiers \$3 par mois à cet effet, et j'ai peur que si le Congrès mettait un asséssement sur les membres des unions affiliées, ceci aurait pour effet d'affaiblir le Congrès. Le trouble, avec nous, est que nous mettons trop de force pour certaines questions et que nous oublions que les principaux facteurs pour obtenir de meilleures conditions pour nos membres sont la force numérique et la mentalité des membres. Je suis pour le fusionnement et l'autonomie, mais ceci doit provenir des besoins de l'ouvrier suivant le développement de l'industrie.

"Je n'ai pas peur du progrès, mais je ne crois pas en l'autonomie pour le temps présent. Autonomie est un terme très élastique et cette résolution est une expression de nos désirs, nos sentiments et nos aspirations; mais cela veut dire de l'argent, et un support sympathique de nos grèves, ce qui veut dire des grèves générales. Il ne faut pas jouer avec les grèves. J'ai peur que vous ayez surestimé le pouvoir du Congrès et ce point devrait être discuté aux conventions de vos unions respectives".

Parlant en faveur de l'attitude du délégué Schubert, le délégué Ingles, de London, s'attira la désapprobation des délégués de son parti lorsqu'il dit que ce système avait très bien réussi pour les travailleurs canadiens. "Non, non!" fut le cri unanime des délégués. Le délégué Ingles mentionna qu'il avait confiance que les unions canadiennes travailleraient à leur propre sauvegarde, mais il dit que les unions avaient besoin d'un peu plus de coopération avant de parler de fusionnement.

Le délégué McKenna fit la déclaration qu'il n'était pas logique pour ceux qui favorisaient l'Internationale de Moscou et une organisation universelle de vouloir briser l'unité du mouvement ouvrier canadien et de la Fédération Américaine du Travail.

La question de naturalisation vint sur le tapis pour discussion. Il fut mentionné que le gouvernement canadien ne reconnaissait pas la naturalisation qu'il encourageait. Il fut aussi mentionné que l'attitude des Etats-Unis n'était pas contre les Canadiens, mais bien contre les sujets britanniques, tels que les Hindous et les Indiens, et la faute était qu'il n'y avait pas de naturalisation canadienne séparée, tous tombant sous la classification de sujets britanniques.

"Le travailleur dans une auto Ford n'a pas de chance de traverser la frontière, mais si c'est un gros char, il passera sans entrave", déclare le délégué Francq, de Montréal, qui suggère que cette question soit aussitôt discutée avec la Fédération Américaine du Travail à l'effet qu'ils exercent une pression auprès de leur gouvernement.

Que le Congrès devrait s'occuper de la question avec le premier ministre et par son intermédiaire, avec l'ambassade britannique à Washington, telle est l'attitude du secrétaire P. M. Draper, qui déclara que si les négociations n'amenaient aucun résultat, le Congrès pourrait aller directement au gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne qui, heureusement, est un gouvernement ouvrier.

La résolution fut adoptée également avec une autre demandant au gouvernement de donner la préférence aux veuves et aux femmes qui n'ont pas de soutien quant au nettoyage des bureaux du gouvernement.

Le total des membres du Congrès, payant la taxe per capita et en règle, s'élève à 117,060, soit une diminution de près de 4,000 membres en règle avec l'année dernière.

Le montant des recettes fut de \$27,190.01 et celui des dépenses de \$24,875.71, laissant une balance de \$2,314.30 en excédent.

Dans son adresse, le délégué fraternel des unions ouvrières de Grande-Bretagne dit aux délégués du Congrès que le malaise qui existait en Grande-Bretagne n'était pas le résultat de la surproduction, mais bien du manque de consommation.

Après que l'orateur eut adressé ses souhaits fraternels à la convention, il mentionna que le Congrès canadien pouvait être fier du Congrès ouvrier anglais, qui représente actuellement les intérêts de près de 5,000,000 d'ouvriers.

Le mouvement ouvrier britannique est le berceau du monde de la force ouvrière dit le délégué Brownlee et quoiqu'il y ait une certaine dépression dans le mouvement ouvrier anglais, ce n'est rien de particulier, car tous les pays ont eu à en souffrir, a-t-il dit.

"Nous avons nos troubles de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique. Nous avons plus de 1,000,000 de sans travail. Nous avons obtenu des augmentations de salaires, et des difficultés, lesquelles nous espérons seront surmontées."

Le délégué Brownlee parla également des succès du parti ouvrier en Angleterre et dit que ces résultats avaient été obtenus par une coopération étroite des membres du travail organisé.

Parlant des débats qu'il a entendus à la convention, l'orateur déclara qu'il avait été surpris à certains moments de l'attitude prise par certains délégués et déclara qu'il lui semblait qu'il avait encore quelque chose à apprendre des mouvements ouvriers.

Il y a eu des expressions d'opinion qui ne m'ont pas semblée être en accord avec la pensée fondamentale du mouvement ouvrier," déclara-t-il.

"Il y en a parmi vous qui prétendent que l'immigration est le remède au chômage actuel. Laissez-moi vous dire qu'en Angleterre nous avons rejeté l'immigration comme remède et nous avons refusé d'accepter de tels remèdes comme cure à un des plus mauvais maux."

"Nous, comme ouvriers organisés, croyons que nous avons le droit de voyager d'une place à une autre sans qu'aucun officier ne puisse empêcher notre progrès. Vous vous plaignez des lois sévères mises en force aux Etats-Unis lorsque vous avez les mêmes empêchements contre les vieux pays."

"Votre trouble n'est pas l'immigration, mais le chômage. Le chômage est universel. C'est un mal universel et il doit y avoir une cause universelle. Cherchez cette cause, et nous serons dans une meilleure position pour y apporter un remède."

Parlant du coût de la production, il dit :

"On vous a dit en plusieurs circonstances que vous êtes sans travail parce que le coût de la production est trop élevé. La même chose a été dite dans les vieux pays en tout temps, mais je dirai, augmentez la production et vous en réduirez le coût et vous aurez du travail."

Parlant sur la question de fusionnement, le délégué Brownlee référé aux activités en Angleterre pour réduire le nombre d'unions et que ceci ne pouvait s'obtenir que par la patience. Il déclara que le but était plutôt un contrôle direct des conditions sous lesquelles les travailleurs gagnaient leur vie. Il parla des gardiens d'atelier et des comités de travail en Angleterre, le dernier représentant les employés et les patrons, et déclara que ceux-ci remportaient énormément de succès.

"C'est ce que je suggère pour le Canada," dit-il, "ceci donne un contrôle réel sur les conditions de votre travail dans la vie."

Il parla également sur la question des Internationales, de leurs forces et du travail qu'elles accomplissaient et que l'Internationale d'Amsterdam était la plus grande force internationale.

L'orateur attribua la cessation d'affiliation aux unions dans certains pays européens au travail des Rouges, mais déclara qu'il les laisserait "dedans" s'ils entraient sous les lois de l'Internationale d'Amsterdam, obéissaient à ces lois et travaillaient en unisson avec les membres actuels.

"Nous n'avons pas le droit de supprimer les idées de personne, c'est trop sacré pour nous pour y mettre des empêchements sous forme d'une inquisition, mais c'est trop demander que de réclamer un changement de notre constitution pour satisfaire les supplicants. Nous voulons avoir avec nous les métallurgistes russes pour le bénéfice mutuel de nos travailleurs, mais ils ont beaucoup à apprendre en fait de sincérité et de fraternité. Ces hommes sont les pionniers d'une nouvelle idée, mais ils doivent se rappeler que leurs ascendants étaient les pionniers bien avant eux."

Après que le délégué Brownlee eut terminé son discours, le président Tom Moore dit qu'il était dans

l'obligation de corriger quelques-unes des vues de l'orateur au sujet de l'immigration.

"Nous ne sommes pas opposés à l'immigration," dit-il, "mais nous sommes opposés à l'exploitation humaine entre un pays et un autre. Notre but est de protéger les immigrants contre la misère, car ils sont amenés ici sous de faux prétextes."

La question des élections américaines vint devant le Congrès lors de l'adresse du délégué fraternel Walter Brittain, de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, qui donna un résumé de la situation politique dans la république américaine. Il mentionna que les conditions ouvrières du Canada et des Etats-Unis étaient identiques et qu'il y avait un remède pour cela.

"La meilleure chose à faire est d'élire à la Chambre un homme qui connaît votre cas et qui sait ce qui est mieux pour vous," telles furent ses paroles.

"C'est la première fois que nous avons à délaissier les partis politiques aux Etats-Unis, pour trouver un représentant au Travail Organisé", fit-il remarquer en référant aux conditions politiques. "Le président Coolidge fut nommé à cause de sa popularité, et les autres partis sont dans le même cas. Savez-vous de quelle manière Coolidge devint président? Je vous dirai qu'il devient président parce qu'il a réussi à briser la grève des policiers de Boston. Dernièrement, il a mis son veto à une augmentation de salaire pour les employés des postes, et cependant, il dit que \$2,000 par année ne sont pas suffisants pour vivre".

"La Fédération Américaine du Travail a endossé la candidature de Robert LaFollette, et pour la première fois dans l'histoire elle a un candidat dont elle supporte le programme. Le Travail Organisé appuie le sénateur La Follette par ce qu'il n'a jamais refusé de lui aider. Il a réussi à faire des marins des hommes libres. Et je vous assure que nous allons être si près de le faire entrer à la Maison Blanche que plusieurs en auront des frissons pendant longtemps. Je prédis que Davis sera le plus pauvre troisième arrivant imaginable, et je crois que le Travail réalise qu'il devra adopter l'action politique s'il veut arriver à faire son chemin".

L'orateur s'attaqua aux "systèmes d'épargne du travail" (labor saving) et déclara que si toutes les manufactures au Canada étaient dirigées comme les usines Ford il y aurait 50 pour cent plus de chômage au Canada.

"Ces systèmes d'épargne de travail signifient plus de chômage et le Travail doit trouver des moyens de les combattre", déclara-t-il.

Mlle Mabel Leslie, déléguée fraternelle de la Ligue Ouvrière Nationale des Femmes, en passant en revue les activités de la ligue dans l'intérêt des ouvrières, déclara que cette ligue était presque "un pur groupe ouvrier". Elle fit remarquer que la plupart des hommes considèrent le problème des femmes dans l'industrie comme une nouveauté, mais elle assura qu'il y a juste cent ans que les femmes se sont mises en grève contre l'injustice dans le travail.

"Nous encourageons l'organisation des femmes qui sont dans l'industrie, mais qui sont allées dans le travail plus élevé du foyer—peut-être avec des maris unionistes. Nous tâchons d'intéresser ces femmes. Elles sont les acheteuses et elles doivent

connaître la valeur de l'étiquette de l'union. Nous n'édifions pas pour l'avenir comme le font les hommes parce que notre travail n'est que temporaire et nous faisons tout en notre pouvoir pour capter l'attention de l'un de vous—des célibataires—afin de nous retirer dans un foyer pour la vie."

Elle déclara qu'elle ne croyait pas que les appels aux femmes soient efficaces, mais qu'on devait faire réaliser à celles-ci que les unions ouvrières sont de grandes fraternités qu'elles doivent voir avec le sentiment de la femme. Elle fit remarquer qu'il n'y avait pas beaucoup de femmes à la convention et elle déclara qu'il en serait ainsi tant que les unions locales n'auraient pas pris des mesures spéciales pour qu'elles y assistent.

Elle dit que la seule manière dont les femmes peuvent obtenir des conditions de travail décentes était par l'organisation d'autant d'unions d'ouvrières que possible. Les femmes ne sont pas des initiatrices du travail d'organisation, mais elles prêtent volontiers leur concours pour ce travail quand on le leur demande, et elle dit que le travail de la ligue était d'entraîner les femmes pour rencontrer les hommes sur un pied d'égalité.

Parlant de législation, elle fit remarquer que la ligue était occupée à l'obtention de la ratification de l'amendement relatif au travail des enfants aux Etats-Unis. Les activités présentes sont concertées pour l'obtention de la diminution des heures de travail, l'établissement d'un salaire minimum dans tous les Etats et l'éducation de la classe ouvrière.

"Nous avons la plus grande foi dans l'amitié des Canadiens et des Canadiennes, conclut-elle, et nous espérons que le mouvement ouvrier considérera l'opportunité de nommer des organisatrices et d'avoir des femmes qui apporteront leur contribution au travail du Congrès".

Mme John Rose, présidente du Conseil local des Femmes, adressa aussi la parole, et elle fit allusion à l'absence des jeunes hommes parmi les délégués.

"Où sont les jeunes hommes?" dit-elle. "Faites-vous l'éducation de vos garçons pour qu'ils soient en mesure d'affronter les graves problèmes du jour, et nous, les femmes, formons-nous l'éducation de nos filles dans le même but?"

Le Congrès a refusé d'accorder une charte d'affiliation à la Fédération des Ligues de Femmes qui travaillent dans les industries, le commerce, et dans le service domestique. Les raisons furent exposées par les orateurs, en opposition à cette demande d'affiliation, c'est que les femmes qui travaillent dans le service domestique n'ont pas de métier défini, et que, conséquemment, elles ne peuvent pas faire partie des unions de métiers.

La demande avait été faite, au nom de la Ligue des Femmes de Toronto, par Mme Cuscante, secrétaire de la ligue. Celle-ci, en quittant la salle du Congrès, a annoncé qu'elle n'était pas découragée par cet insuccès, et qu'elle reviendra à la charge, l'an prochain.

En dépit des efforts concertés de plusieurs délégués, parmi lesquels Jack MacDonald et "Jimmy" Simpson se trouvèrent du même avis, pour une fois, la recommandation du comité de la constitution et des lois, présentée par Gus. Francq et supportée par le secrétaire Draper, fut défaite par le Congrès.

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Accidents du travail

Deux résolutions concernant la réparation des accidents du travail furent adoptées; elles se lisent comme suit:

Par le Conseil Provincial d'Ontario des Charpentiers-Menusiers: Attendu qu'à l'heure actuelle de nombreux travailleurs dans la province d'Ontario sont privés du privilège d'avoir part aux avantages de la Loi des compensations ouvrières, parce qu'ils travaillent pour des compagnies privées ou parce qu'ils ne sont pas classifiés d'après la loi; en conséquence, qu'il soit résolu, qu'une pétition soit adressée au gouvernement d'Ontario, lui demandant de modifier la Loi des compensations ouvrières de telle sorte que tous les travailleurs employés par qui que ce soit, participent aux avantages conférés par la loi.

Par le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal.—Attendu que la loi actuelle des compensations pour les accidents du travail, dans la province de Québec, est de peu d'avantage pour les travailleurs, et attendu qu'une commission nommée par le gouvernement a fait une enquête à ce sujet, et attendu que le Travail Organisé a comparu devant la dite commission et a présenté un mémoire contenant ses vues sur cette question importante; en conséquence, qu'il soit résolu, que le nouvel Exécutif de la province de Québec continue ses efforts pour obtenir aux travailleurs de la province de Québec une loi des accidents du travail conforme aux désirs des travailleurs de cette province.

* * *

Bureaux de placement

L'abolition des bureaux de placement privés fut réclamée par la résolution suivante:

Par Gustave Francq, Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal: Considérant que le gouvernement de la province de Québec a créé des bureaux de placement gratuits dans les cités de Montréal, Québec, Hull, Sherbrooke, et Trois-Rivières, et a nommé un surintendant général de ces bureaux de placement; considérant que ces bureaux de placement ont prouvé leur utilité tant pour la classe ouvrière que pour les employeurs; considérant que malgré une taxe provinciale de \$200 des bureaux de placement privés dirigés par des particuliers existent encore sans surveillance suffisante; en conséquence, il est résolu de donner des instructions au nouvel exécutif provincial de réclamer du gouvernement l'abolition de tous les bureaux de placement dirigés par des particuliers, excepté les bureaux que dirigent des unions ouvrières.

* * *

Instruction et assistance scolaire

Ce sujet important fut l'objet d'une discussion intéressante qui résulta en l'adoption des résolutions suivantes:

Par le Local No. 120, d'Edmonton, Ouvriers Unis en Vêtements d'Amérique: Résolu, que le nouveau Conseil Exécutif du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada reçoive instructions de demander au gouvernement fédéral et aux gouvernements provinciaux, par l'entremise des Fédérations Provinciales du Travail et des Exécutifs Provinciaux, que des lois soient passées rendant obligatoire pour tous les enfants du Canada l'assistance à l'école jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient atteint l'âge de seize ans.

Par Gustave Francq, délégué du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal: Considérant que le

pays en général et la classe ouvrière en particulier ont intérêt à ce que tout citoyen reçoive une instruction convenable; considérant qu'il est du devoir du gouvernement de faciliter le développement de l'instruction par tous les moyens possibles; en conséquence il est résolu de donner à l'Exécutif pour la province de Québec instructions de demander au gouvernement provincial d'adopter les mesures suivantes:

1.—Instruction gratuite et assistance à l'école obligatoire.

2.—Enseignement obligatoire et uniforme des langues française et anglaise dans toutes les écoles de la province.

3.—Emission de tous les manuels par le gouvernement sur la recommandation des bureaux de l'instruction, et vente à prix coûtant aux écoliers.

4.—Uniformité de tous les livres d'écoles à travers la province.

5.—Gratuité de l'enseignement dans toutes les écoles du gouvernement provincial, techniques et autres.

6.—Permission d'enseigner aux seules personnes qui détiennent un diplôme d'une école normale, sauf pour les cours d'enseignement primaire tels que donnés dans les jardins de l'enfance, autres institutions semblables et cours techniques.

7.—Obligation pour toute personne âgée de moins de 21 ans, travaillant dans une manufacture, atelier ou ailleurs qui ne sait pas lire ou écrire couramment

J. A. BELLAND



Membre de l'exécutif du Province de Québec (Montréal).

une des deux langues officielles de ce pays d'assister à un cours du soir.

8.—Amendement aux lois de l'enseignement par le gouvernement provincial, afin de fixer pour les instituteurs un salaire minimum en rapport avec le coût de la vie, et permettre de poursuivre les commissions scolaires qui paient moins que ce salaire minimum.

9.—Nomination d'un Ministre de l'Instruction dont la fonction consisterait à surveiller la bonne administration des Commissions scolaires, la mise en vigueur du programme d'enseignement adopté par les bureaux de l'Instruction de la province, et à faire observer les autres règles et règlements se rapportant à l'enseignement.

* * *

Droit d'association des employés municipaux

Le droit d'Association pour tous les citoyens sans distinction fut exposé par le délégué Gus. Francq, qui fit l'historique de l'Union ouvrière fédérale des Policiers, les difficultés auxquelles elle avait eu à faire face et la situation actuelle. La résolution suivante fut adoptée après que plusieurs délégués eurent exprimé leur opinion :

Par l'Union ouvrière fédérale des Policiers, No. 62, de Montréal: Attendu que le Gouvernement de la province de Québec a placé dans les statuts de cette province, une loi dans le but de pourvoir à ce que tout différend qui pourrait survenir entre les employés municipaux et les villes ou cités qui les emploient, soient soumis à un tribunal d'arbitrage; attendu que, dans la Cité de Montréal, les autorités municipales ont exigé que chaque personne faisant dans le département de police, signe une déclaration application pour obtenir une position de constable dans le d-partement de police, signe une déclaration assermentée par laquelle elle s'engage à ne devenir membre d'aucune union ou association autre que la Société de Bienfaisance et de Retraite, ou l'Association Athlétique de la Police de Montréal; qu'il soit résolu, que l'Exécutif pour la province de Québec soit instruit de préparer et de présenter à la prochaine session de la Législature de la province de Québec, les résolutions nécessaires pour faire amender la loi des grèves et contre-grèves, 11 Georges V, chapitre 46, de manière à ce qu'aucune ville ou cité ne puisse par aucun moyen intervenir avec le droit de chaque citoyen employé par les dites villes ou cités de devenir membre d'une union ou association de son choix.

Vente et contrôle des liqueurs

A la quasi-unanimité des délégués la résolution suivante fut adoptée, car il n'y eut que quelques délégués de la Nouvelle-Ecosse qui enregistrèrent leur vote contre son adoption; d'autres fougueux prohibitionnistes bien connus se tinrent muets comme des carpes, à la surprise générale:

Par le Local 304, de Toronto, Union Internationale des Brasseurs et Travailleurs en Farine, Céréales et Boissons Douces: Attendue que le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, réuni en convention, s'est prononcé contre la Loi de tempérance d'Ontario, et attendu qu'un referendum doit avoir lieu pour décider quelles modifications il convient d'apporter à la Loi de tempérance d'Ontario, le 23 octobre 1924; en conséquence, qu'il soit résolu, que cette convention du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada se prononce en faveur du contrôle et de la vente des liqueurs, vins et bière, par le Gouvernement.

Au cours de la discussion, les délégués Narcisse Arcand et G. R. Brunet, de Montréal, revendiquèrent fièrement le bon renom des ouvriers du Québec qui avait été mis en doute par un délégué; ils prouvèrent que la tempérance était bien plus en pratique dans cette province que dans d'autres supposées être

"sèches" dans lesquelles on rencontrait nombre d'individus ayant un flacon dans les poches et remplissant le rôle de buvettes ambulantes; ils prouvèrent que notre système avait lutté efficacement contre l'intempérance et conseillèrent à leurs confrères-délégués de la province de Québec de ne pas prendre part au vote afin qu'on ne puisse insinuer que c'est grâce à eux que la résolution fut adoptée, ce qui fut fait.

Allocations et pensions de vieillesse

Par l'Association Amalgamée des Employés de Tramways: Résolu, que demande soit faite au gouvernement de modifier la Loi des Allocations aux mères de façon à inclure les mères d'un seul enfant; et aussi les mères dont le mari est condamné à un terme d'emprisonnement de trois mois ou plus; et que le Congrès insiste auprès des gouvernements provinciaux qui n'ont pas de loi des allocations aux mères d'adopter dans le plus bref délai une législation dans ce sens.

Par l'Association Amalgamée des Employés de Tramways d'Amérique: Résolu, que demande soit faite au gouvernement fédéral de passer une loi pour procurer des pensions adéquates aux citoyens du Canada qui ont atteint l'âge de 65 ans et qui habitent le pays depuis vingt ans.

* * *

Le président Tom Moore fut réélu par un vote de 156 contre 44 accordés à Tim Buck, l'agent le plus actif du Parti Communiste, qui, il n'y a que quelques mois, est allé faire une promenade à Moscou, chez ses amis les bolchévistes.

Le secrétaire-trésorier, P. M. Draper, d'Ottawa, fut réélu par acclamation pour la vingt-cinquième fois; c'est un joli record dont il a droit d'être fier.

Les délégués James Simpson, de Toronto; J. T. Foster, de Montréal; et Bert Merson, de Toronto, furent élus vice-présidents.

Le délégué fraternel au Congrès Ouvrier d'Angleterre sera M. J. T. Marsh, de Niagara Falls; mais il fallut plusieurs tours de scrutin avant qu'il ne fut choisi sur ses concurrents qui étaient Frank McKenna, de Montréal; Fred Bush et A. McCordie, de Toronto. Les délégués Gus. Francq, H. Kerwin et le sénateur Roberts on furent également mis en nomination mais déclinèrent l'honneur.

A la Fédération Américaine du Travail, John Colbert, de London, représentera le Congrès; ses concurrents étaient E. Ingles, de London, et R. Lynch, de Montréal.

L'Exécutif de la province de Québec se composera de Gus. Francq, président; ainsi que de O. Fleury, Québec; Jos. Pelletier et J. A. Belland, de Montréal.

La conférence se termina par un éloquent plaidoyer du Comité de l'Etiquette qui fut fait par le délégué A. Gariépy, de l'Union des Cigariers de Montréal, et qui fut suivi par quelques paroies de bons souhaits exprimées par le président Tom Moore et le secrétaire "Paddy" Draper, qui remercia la délégation canadienne-française de l'appui cordial qu'elle lui avait toujours accordé depuis le quart de siècle qu'il remplit ses fonctions de secrétaire.

les délégués se séparèrent en se promettant de se retrouver encore plus nombreux à Ottawa, en 1925.

"L'Union fait la force".

DIRECTORY of AFFILIATIONS

of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Note:—Secretaries of local unions are requested to immediately notify Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ontario, of any change in address.

International Unions affiliating entire Canadian membership:—

American Federation of Labor, International Federal Labor Unions of.—Secretary, Frank Morrison, Federation Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—John A. Flett, Organizer, 195 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.; A. Bastien, Organizer, Box 91, Station N., Montreal, Que.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—Corresponding Secretary, Charles Hohmann, 2719 Best Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—Leon Worthall, Organizer, 1 Hammersmith Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Wm. F. Kramer, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—W. G. Powlesland, Vice-President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Ont.

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Joseph Flynn, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans. Officials in Canada:—R. C. McCutcheon, Vice-President, 226 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, Vice-President, 2430 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Felix J. Belair, Room 308, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—Wm. Glockling, Vice-President, 86 Walmsley Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—Secretary, C. L. Baine, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada:—Zotique Lesperance, Member of Executive Board, 1215 St. Catherine E., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, Organizer, 20 Rutherford Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—Secretary, John Rader, 2347-49-51 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. Official in Canada:—John D. Corcoran, Member of Executive Board, Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union of America.—Secretary, William Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—W. Thorne, 4th Vice-President, 1017 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th Vice-President, 10 Stranton Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.—Secretary, Harry Jones, 1615-20 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Daniel Brophy, Vice-President, 90 Fulford St., Montreal, Que.

Carmen of America, Brotherhood of Railway.—Secretary, E. William Weeks, 508 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada:—Frank McKenna and Louis Beuloin, Vice-Presidents, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Thos. Broad, Member Executive Board, 50 Melrose Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; R. Hewitt, Grand Lodge Deputy, 436-15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Arthur Martel, Member Executive Board, 1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. Organizers, Jas. Marsh, 748 Logan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; N. Arcand, 258 Garnier St., Montreal, Que.; Pat. Green, 137 Stanley Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; J. W. Wilkinson, 2043 Whyte Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship, Freight Handlers, etc.—Secretary, Geo. S. Levi, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, O. Official in Canada:—John Brodie, Member Executive Board, 1064-13th Avenue E., Vancouver, B.C.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—Secretary, Chas. P. Ford, I. A. of M. Building, Ninth and Mt. Vernon Place, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Ingles, Vice-President, 559 St. James St., London, Ont.; J. C. McBride, Executive Board Member, 165 James St., Winnipeg, Man.; John Noble, Organizer, 660 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.—Secretary, Dave Evans, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fire Fighters, International Association of.—Secretary, George J. Richardson, 105-6 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Donald Dear, Vice-President, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.; Albert Higgin, Vice-President, 312 Avenue E., Nth. Saskatoon, Sask.

Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of Stationary.—Secretary, C. L. Shamp, 3615 North Twenty-Fourth St., Omaha, Neb.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International.—Secretary, Andrew Wenneis, 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y.

Garment Workers of America, United.—Secretary, B. A. Larger, 117-22 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada, W. F. Bush, Greenwood P.O., Ont.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—Secretary, Abe Baroff, 3 West Sixteenth St., New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.—Secretary, Harry Jenkins, Rooms 1005-8 Colonial Trust Company Building, Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—Secretary, Chas. J. Shipman, Rooms 337-346 Ohio Building, Toledo, O.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Secretary, Sam Squibb, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.—International Secretary, A. Persion, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—Secretary, David J. Davis, 510 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Official in Canada:—Ernest Curtis, Vice-President, 74 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—Secretary, A. D. Yoder, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, O.

Laundry Workers' International Union.—Secretary, Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second Avenue, Troy, N.Y.

Leather Workers, Int. Union of the United.—Secretary, J. J. Pfeiffer, Rooms 600-602 Walsix Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

Longshoremen's Association, International.—Secretary, John J. Joyce, 702-4 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—J. E. Tighe, Vice-President, 23 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

Machinists, International Association of.—Secretary, E. C. Davison, I. A. of M. Building, Ninth and Mt. Vernon Place, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, Vice-President, 113 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Jas. Somerville, Vice-President, 803 Main Street, Moose Jaw, Sask. Organizer, Harry Kerwin, Birchcliffe P.O., Ont.

Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, United Brotherhood of.—Secretary, E. E. Milliman, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—W. V. Turnbull, Grand Vice-President, 1467C Wellington St., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A., Amalgamated.—Secretary, Dennis Lane, 166 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.—Secretary, William L. Sullivan, Rooms 635-642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—A. J. Crawford, General Organizer, 26 Edna Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Mine Workers of America, United.—Secretary, William Green, 1102-08 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—District 18, Pres., Wm. A. Sherman, 409 Burns Building, Calgary, Alta.; Sec.-Treas.,

- Robt. Peacock, 409 Burns Building, Calgary, Alta.; District 26, Provisional Pres., Wm. Houston, Box 730, Glace Bay, N.S., Provisional Sec.-Treas., Louis MacCormack, Box 730, Glace Bay, N.S.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International.*—Secretary, Victor Kleiber, Edwards Building, 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. Official in Canada: J. H. Barnett, Vice-President, 19 Rolyat St., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.*—Secretary, Charles J. Lammert, Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Joseph Hunter, Vice-President, 34 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont.; Fred Molineux, Organizer, 63 Barnesdale Ave. Nth., Hamilton, Ont.; R. Gervais, Organizer, 497 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.*—Secretary, Matthew Burns, 25 South Hawk St., Albany, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Frank McLeod, 3rd Vice-President, Espanola, Ont.; P. J. Kelly, 5th Vice-President, Espanola, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Secretary, James Wilson, Rooms 1008-9 Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, O.
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- Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.*—Secretary, T. A. Scully, 401-403 Castell Building, Middletown, O. Official in Canada:—R. Lefebvre, Vice-President, 2003 St. Laurent Boulevard, Montreal, Que.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of.*—Secretary, Thos. E. Burke, 1138 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada, Louis Guerard, 6th Vice-President, 675 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, General Organizer, 663 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Polishers, Metal, International Union.*—Secretary, Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O. Official in Canada:—Donald H. Wright, Vice-President, 378 Burwell St., London, Ont.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.*—Secretary, John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
- Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of N.A., Int. Plate.*—Secretary, James E. Goodyear, 1630 West Loudon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.*—Secretary, Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada:—George R. Brunet, Vice-President, 2084 Chateaubriand Avenue, Montreal, Que.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Secretary, John P. Burke, Post Office Drawer K., Fort Edward, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Maurice LaBelle, Vice-President, 232 Turner St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.*—Secretary, Fred W. Sutor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
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- Stage Employees of America, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Secretary, F. G. Lemaster, 110 West Fortieth St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada, Wm. P. Covert, Vice-President, 257 Brock Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of N.A.*—International Secretary, Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Secretary, Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Executive Board Members: Jas. Taylor, 636 Jogues St., Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 1061 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg, Man.; Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.*—Secretary, Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.
- Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.*—Secretary, Thomas Sweeney, 6753 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—George Sangster, Organizer, 2930B St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.*—Secretary, Thomas L. Hughes, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad.*—Secretary, Leonard Jackson Ross, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Vice-President, 14 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Telegraphers, Union of America, The Commercial.*—Secretary, Frank B. Powers, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada: Paul F. Schnur, Vice-President, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.; J. G. A. Decelles, Executive Board Member, 420A Beaudry St., Montreal, Que.; Alex. S. Strachan, Executive Board Member, 114 Langley Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
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- Typographical Union, International.*—Secretary, J. W. Hays, Bankers Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada: W. R. Lucas, Organizer, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

- Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.*—President, P. Menard, Montreal, Que.; Secretary, R. E. Hall, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont.
- Engineers of Canada, National Association of Marine.*—President, Eugene Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.; Secretary, W. A. MacDonald, 78 Albert St., Halifax, N.S.
- Federated Association of Letter Carriers.*—President, E. V. Browning, 355 Milverton Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary, Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Associated Federal Employees of Canada.*—Secretary, J. M. Loranger, 22-25 Butterworth Building, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.*—Secretary, William Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- Montreal Mutual Union of Civic Employees No. 1.*—Secretary, C. E. Courchesne, 3486 St. Denis St.
- Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees Federal Union No. 2.*—Secretary, H. E. Etheridge, Box 331, Saskatoon, Sask.
- London Federal Labor Union, No. 5.*—Secretary, H. Pearce, Central Avenue, London, Ont.
- Calgary Policemen's Protective Union No. 6.*—Secretary, J. A. Smith, Suite 1-501 14th Avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Calgary City Hospital Employees' Union No. 8.*—Secretary, W. H. Moody, General Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
- Moose Jaw Civic Employees Union No. 9.*—Secretary, W. F. K. Durrant, 1136-5th Avenue N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Hamilton Firemen's Protective Association No. 11.*—Secretary, D. C. McCarthy, Central Fire Hall, Hamilton, Ont.
- Vancouver City Policemen's Federal Union, No. 12.*—Chas. W. Macdonald, Police Headquarters, Vancouver, B.C.
- Ottawa Civic Employees Union No. 15.*—Secretary, E. T. Cunningham, 336 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Kitchener Federal Union No. 17.*—Secretary, N. H. Sternall, 144 Albert St. S., Kitchener, Ont.
- Calgary Fire Fighters' Union No. 19.*—Secretary, L. N. Maclean, No. 3 Fire Hall, Calgary, Alta.
- McCreadyville Fishermen's Federal Union No. 21.*—Secretary, John McCready, McCreadyville, N.S.
- Toronto Amalgamated Civil Service Employees No. 22.*—Secretary, F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Burnaby Civic Employees No. 23.*—Secretary, F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., Edmonds, B.C.
- Victoria Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24.*—Secretary, G. A. Allen, 1104 King's Road, Victoria, B.C.
- London Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24.*—Secretary, W. P. Harpur, 3 Barrington Avenue, London, Ont.
- Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario Fishermen's Union No. 27.*—Secretary, Edgar Irwin, Box 274, Deseronto, Ont.
- Vancouver Civic Employees Federal Union No. 28.*—Secretary, Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- Montreal Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Union No. 29.*—Secretary, Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine E., Montreal, Que.
- Edmonton Civic Employees Federal Union No. 30.*—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504-100a St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Grain Buyers' Federal Union No. 32.*—Secretary, Quebec Provincial Civil Servants No. 36.—
- Calgary Civic Employees No. 37.*—Secretary, W. Hinchelwood, 442-21st Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Calgary City Hall Staff Association No. 38.*—Secretary, G. W. Dover, 1 Norwood Apartment, 15th Avenue W., Calgary, Alta.
- Medicine Hat Freight Handlers' Union No. 42.*—
- Toronto Civic Employees' Union No. 43.*—Secretary, H. W. Wrigglesworth, 690 Coxwell Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Sydney Coal Truckmen No. 45.*—Secretary, G. C. Browne, 243 Royal Avenue, Sydney, N.S.
- Medicine Hat Civic Employees No. 46.*—Secretary, J. H. Ker, 571-10th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Quebec Provincial Association Inspectors, Fire Rangers and Cutlers No. 49.—F. Blanchet, 272 Des Fossés St., Quebec, Que.

Victoria Civic Employees Union No. 50.—Secretary, J. Wittcomb, 417 Garbally Road, Victoria, B.C.

Moncton Civic Employees No. 51.—Secretary, Seymour E. Forbes, Moncton, N.B.

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London Civic Employees Union No. 60.—Secretary, London, Ont.

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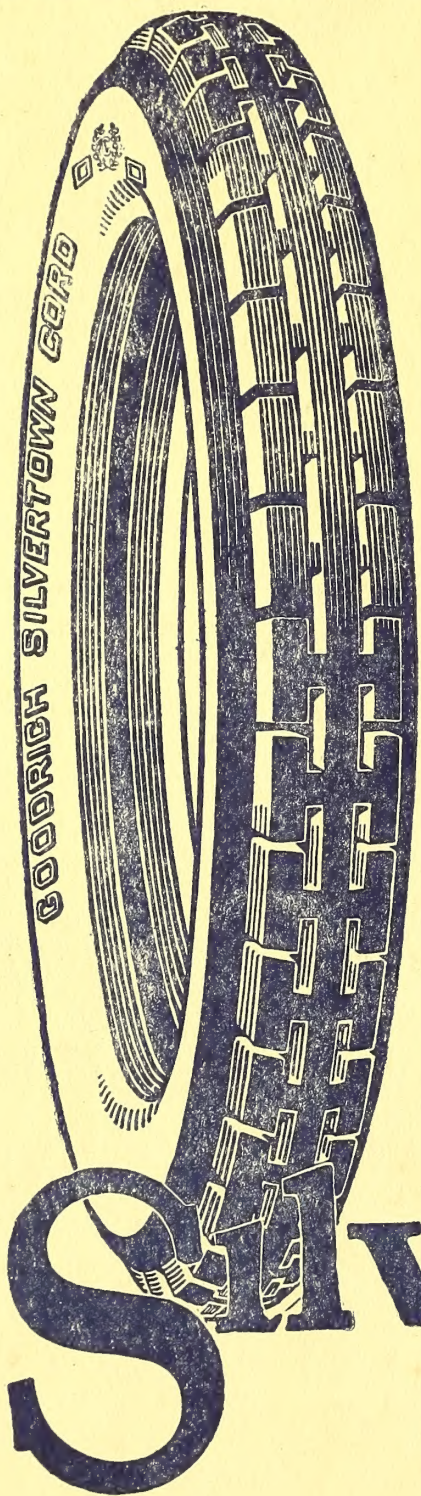
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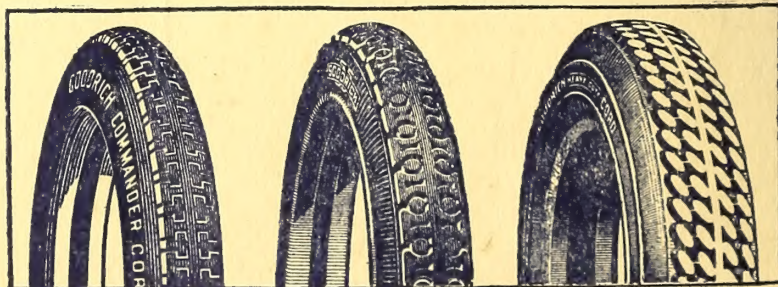
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